

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION  
REPORT**

**1959 - 60**





TRIPURA ADMINISTRATION

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT**  
**( 1959-60 )**

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# **ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1959-60.**

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## **ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP**

Tripura acceded to the Indian Union in 1949, and became a Part "C" State. With the reorganisation of States it was transformed into a Centrally Administered Territory from November 1, 1956. It lies between 22°59 to 24°31 North and 91°12 to 92°28 East and has a total area of 4,116 sq. miles. With the partition of the country Tripura has been cut off from the rest of India and is surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan. Only on the north it is connected with the Indian Union through the Cachar District of Assam. The distance of Agartala, the capital of the Territory, from Calcutta is only 197 miles by air ; but over land through the Assam rail link it is 1,050 miles. According to the 1951 census the population of the Territory was 6,45,707. It is now estimated at more than nine lakhs.

2. The Administration of the Union Territory of Tripura is conducted by the Chief Commissioner on behalf of the President of India. He is the Head of the Administration and is assisted by one Chief Secretary, two Secretaries, two Ex-officio Secretaries, one Legal Remembrancer, two Deputy Secretaries and six Assistant Secretaries.

3. This is a one-district Territory. There is one District Magistrate & Collector for the area and he is helped by two Additional District Magistrate & Collectors and one Senior Deputy Magistrate who are his immediate subordinates.

4. For Administrative purposes, the Territory has been divided into ten Sub-Divisions. These Sub-Divisions (except Khowai) have been grouped into three Zones each under a Zonal Sub-Divisional Officer. The Central Zone consists of Sadar, Sonamura and Amarpur Sub-Divisions. The Northern Zone has been formed with Kailasahar, Dharma-nagar and Kamalpur Sub-Divisions and the Southern Zone comprises

Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom Sub-Divisions. The Khowai Sub-Division has been placed in charge of another Sub-Divisional Officer. The Zonal Sub-Divisional Officers are assisted by one or two Additional Sub-Divisional Officers. There are, at present, two Additional Sub-Divisional Officers in Sadar and one each in Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia, Amarpur, Sabroom, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Kamalpur. The Additional Sub-Divisional Officers are working under the supervision and guidance of the Zonal Sub-Divisional Officers. All the Sub-Divisional and Additional Sub-Divisional Officers have been vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

5. The Sub-Divisional Officers and Additional Sub-Divisional Officers are responsible for maintaining Law and Order in their respective areas besides collection of revenue and distribution and recovery of agricultural loans etc. They make enquiries and carry out orders in matters of revenue, development and criminal administration. In each Sub-Division there are one or two Circle Officers who assist the Sub-Divisional or the Additional Sub-Divisional Officer in the matter of collection of revenue and making of various enquiries. Again, in each Sub-Division, except Sadar, there is one Sub-Treasury Officer invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class. Besides Sub-Treasury work, the Sub-Treasury Officers assist the Sub-Divisional/Additional Sub-Divisional Officers in the day to day administration of the Sub-Division. The Circle Officers are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class for assisting in the disposal of cases required to be disposed of by such Magistrates. Each Sub-Division is again divided into a few Tahshils according to its area and population. There are 45 Tahshils in this Territory and each Tahshil is in charge of a Tahshildar who is assisted by one or two Assistant Tahshildars. Their main function is to collect revenue. They are also called upon to collect certain statistical data as and when required by the Administration.

6. The Legislative authority of this Territory vests in the Parliament of India and all the central Acts and Laws are generally applicable to this Territory. Certain Laws enacted by the old Rulers of this Territory are still in force. Certain provincial Laws have also been extended to this area by the President.

7. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest judiciary in this Territory. There are one District and Sessions Judge, one Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge and eight Munsiffs at different places of the Territory. The Munsiffs have also been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, in order to enable them to try cases triable by such Magistrates.

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#### LEGISLATION UNDERTAKEN AND LAWS EXTENDED.

During the year 1959-60 Shri G. K. Mista, M. A., B. L., was in charge of the post of Legal Remembrancer upto the 17th November, 1959 when he reverted to Orissa, his parent State. Shri T. P. Choudhury, M. sc., B. L., an Officer (Sub-Judge) of the Government of Bihar was deputed to this Territory and assumed charge of the Office of Legal Remembrancer of the Tripura Administration with effect from the 18th November, 1959.

Tripura is a Centrally Administered area without any Legislature and as such its legislative functions are confined to sending proposals to the Government of India for extension of Acts of other States to this Territory under the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950, and preparation of Rules and Notifications under various Acts in force in this Territory.

During the year under report, the Central Government under the powers conferred by the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950, extended to this Territory the following Acts of other States :—

1. The Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946.
  2. The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925.
  3. The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947.
  4. The Orissa Warehouse Act, 1956.
  5. The West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Act, 1955, and
  6. The Societies Registration (Assam Fourth Amendment) Act, 1957.
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## LAW AND JUSTICE.

There is no High Court in Tripura. The highest judiciary in the Territory is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The two Territories of Tripura and Manipur jointly have one Judicial Commissioner who holds his court at Agartala for two weeks and at Imphal for the rest of the month. The present Judicial Commissioner is Shri T. N. R. Tirumalpad.

There are one District and Sessions Judge's Court and 9 Subordinate Civil Courts in Tripura of which 8 are Munsiff Courts while the remaining one is a Subordinate Judge's Court.

All the Munsiffs, except the one at Sadar, try criminal cases also. The Subordinate Judge has also been vested with the powers of the Assistant Sessions Judge. The District Judge also functions as Sessions Judge, Special Judge, Presiding Officer of Labour Court and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation cases.

During the year under review special endeavours were made to dispose of cases as speedily as was possible consistent with the ends of justice.

In the District and Sessions Judge's Court at Agartala 754 cases were instituted and 663 cases were disposed of during the year as against 558 and 463 cases respectively in the previous year. The total number of new cases instituted in all the courts of the Territory during the year was 2516 and that of cases disposed of was 2300. The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the District Judge's Court and Subordinate Courts in Tripura during the year under review.

Name of the Court.	Nature of Suits/Cases.	Institution.	Disposal
District & Sessions Judge's Court.	Civil Appeal and other cases.	339	313
	Criminal Motion, Appeal and Special cases.	388	823
	Sessions cases.	32	27
		<hr/> 754	<hr/> 663

Name of the Court.	Nature of Suits/Cases	Institution.	Disposal.
Sub-Judge's Court, Agartala.	Civil cases.	181	126
Munsiff's Court, Dharmanagar	"	290	223
" " Kailasahar	"	243	277
" " Kamalpur	"	184	191
" " Khowai	"	285	274
" " Sadar	"	806	707
" " Sonamura	"	57	55
" " Udaipur	"	242	237
" " Belonia	"	228	210
		<hr/> 2516	<hr/> 2300

The total amount of receipts under the Head XXI Administration of Justice in the Court of the District Judge and the Courts subordinate thereto during the year was Rs. 70,000/- only.

#### **POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**

##### **ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR TRIPURA :**

The Advisory Committee for Tripura which was constituted to advise the Home Minister in regard to the general question of policy relating to the Administration of Tripura continued to function as in previous years and held three meetings during the year under report.

##### **EASTERN ZONAL COUNCIL :**

The Territory of Tripura has been included in the list of States of the Eastern Zone of the Five Zonal Councils constituted under Section 15 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. The Eastern Zonal Council held one meeting during the period under report.

**DISTRICT SOLDIERS', SAILORS' & AIRMEN'S BOARD :**

The District Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Board which was constituted in 1956 continued to function as before during the year under the Additional District Magistrate as its President.

The Board had two land colonisation schemes in the Sadar Sub-Division for rehabilitation of about 485 ex-servicemen on land. Altogether 129 families have been provisionally settled in these colonies. Preliminary work for establishing another colony in the Belonia Sub-Division for the rehabilitation of 250 families of ex-servicemen was taken up and necessary lands were made available for the purpose during the year. There is a registered Co-operative Society run by ex-servicemen. One service Co-operative Society was being organised in the other colony in the Sadar Sub-Division. There is already a Junior Basic School in one of the colonies. It was decided to open a Primary school in the other during the year under review. Two ring-wells were dug during the year. A ration shop was opened in a colony. Other activities of the Board were confined to securing of medical treatment for ex-servicemen's and serving personnel's families, settlement of pension cases, distribution of medals, verification of character and making enquiries into application for financial aid and obtaining duplicate discharge certificates. During the period under review the Board was able to settle 19 old pension cases.

153 Duplicate Discharge Certificates had been obtained from the respective Record Offices for the Ex-servicemen who had lost their original certificates.

The Secretary of the Board, in addition to his normal tour to the Sub-Divisions, supervised the various welfare works in the Nagicharra and Paschim Noabadi Colonies.

271 Stars/Medals were delivered to the ex-servicemen of this Territory during the year.

The Board secured appointment of 183 Ex-servicemen in the various departments of the Tripura Administration.



**BENEVOLENT FUND :**

The existing Benevolent Fund Committee continued to function during the year under report as in the previous year. During this period the Committee held two meetings and the Working Committee held four meetings.

The following grants were sanctioned from the Benevolent Fund as temporary financial help :-

1. Ayesha Khatun, wife of Naik Osman Gani (Tripura Rifles) Rs. 50/- (fifty) only.
2. Dilwar Ali of 1st Tripura Rifles Rs. 25/- only.

**POST-WAR SERVICES RECONSTRUCTION FUND COMMITTEE.**

A sum of Rs. 46,015/- being the share of Tripura Administration in the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund for Indian State Forces personnel was received in 1947. This amount could not be utilised then for the purpose for which it was received. The Committee to deal with the fund was reconstituted in 1958 with the following members for a period of three years :—

Chairman :—Chief Commissioner, Tripura.

Members :—Shri Sachindra Lal Singh, Chairman, Tripura Territorial Council, Agartala.

(2) District Magistrate and Collector, Tripura, Agartala.

(3) Commandant, 6th Bn. Assam Rifles, Tripura, Agartala.

(4) Superintendent of Police, Tripura, Agartala.

Secretary :—Addl. District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura, Agartala.

Schemes for rendering help to the deserving cases out of the fund were under consideration of the Committee.

**MINORITIES BOARD :**

During the year under review the Tripura State Minorities Board and the eight Sub-Divisional Minorities Boards continued to function as in previous years. The Tripura State Minorities Board held 5 meetings and the Sub-Divisional Minorities Board held 49 meetings.

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**POLICE.**

Shri H. N. Sarkar, I. P. S., continued to hold charge of the Office of the Superintendent of Police during the year 1959-60. He was assisted by a Commandant of the armed Police, and 5 Deputy Superintendents of Police and 4 Assistant Commandants.

The total numerical strength of the Police Force during the year was 1,909 of which the strength of the armed Force was 1,017 and that of the unarmed Force 892. The total strength of the Rural Police force during the year was 227.

The Radio staff during the year consisted of 11 Radio Mechanics, 63 Radio Operators, 1 Inspector, 3 Supervisors, 1 Store-Keeper & 2 Engine Fitters, while the Transport Section was manned by 2 Mechanics, 12 Drivers and 6 Cleaners.

There were 19 Inspectors of which 6 were for the 6 Circles, one for the Sadar Court, two for the S. B. & C.I.D., one for the S.B. (Foreign Section), one for Casualty Reserve and one for Reserve Office, five for the Armed Branch, one for Border Police (i.e. for Passport Section) and 1 for Kotwali Police Station.

The main duties of the Circle Inspectors are to maintain general supervision over the prevention and detection of cognizable cases and to ensure the maintenance of law and order in their respective circles. The Court Inspector is responsible for successful prosecution of Police cases in courts and general supervision over the various Sub-Divisional Courts. The main functions of the Inspectors of S. B. & C. I. D. are to collect intelligence, make secret enquiries and also to ensure proper vigilance over suspects. They are also in charge of the anti-corruption branch. The duty of the Inspector of S. B. (Foreign Section) is to collect information relating to unauthorised entries of Foreigners and also to exercise check and control over their activities. The duty of the Reserve Office Inspector is mainly to maintain the records of the Police Force and to look after all works relating to leave, transfer, posting etc. of the Police personnel.

Of the five Armed Inspectors, three are for the three Zones and two for Headquarters. The main duties of the Zonal Inspectors are to exercise control over the Armed Branch personnel, to train them in parade, to maintain discipline of the force and also to visit Border Out-posts under their jurisdiction. One of the Armed Inspectors (designated as Reserve Inspector) is entrusted with the task of exercising control over the Headquarters staff, maintenance of records relating to clothings, departmental stores as also arms and ammunition and to look after the drill, discipline etc. The duty of the other Armed Inspector is to look after the maintenance of arms, and ammunition, proper distribution of the same to the different police units and maintaining records.

The duty of the Passport Inspector is to exercise a general supervision and control over the different Immigration Check-Posts. During the year 1959-60 the number of Sub-Inspectors was 103.

In the year 1959-60 the following cases were reported under different heads :—

Dacoity.	Robbery.	Murder.	Burglary.	Theft.	Others.	Total.
25	31	27	756	880	1146	2865

For a comparative study the crime figures of 1958-59 are also furnished below :—

38	38	15	680	784	952	2507
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It would appear that there was marked decrease in the crime figures under head dacoity and robbery and increased in other heads of crime.

The increase in the crime figures was mainly due to better reporting of cases, deteriorating economic conditions and activities of Indo-Pak criminals on the border. Due to opening of roads and development of inaccessible areas for rehabilitation of a large number of refugees crimes were reported from the areas wherefrom there was no report of such crime in the past. Schemes are being taken up to intensify police activities in these areas. There has, of late, been better co-operation between officers of India and Pakistan in the matter of investigation and controlling of crimes occurring on the border,

During the year 471 persons were awarded rewards and 215 persons were departmentally punished for various delinquencies.

The relation of the Tripura Police with the bordering districts of Cachar and Lushai Hills etc. was cordial. The public in general were co-operative and assisted the Police in the matter of prevention of crimes.

A separate Police Hospital has been provided at Headquarters for the treatment of sick police personnel. It has accommodation for 12 beds and was under the charge of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, Grade I.

There are 7 Immigration Check-posts in Tripura along the Indo-Pak border with a supervising Officer at Headquarters. The staff consists of 1 Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 32 Constables.

During the year under review political parties organised agitations, demonstrations, hunger-strikes, hartals and meetings on 239 occasions on various issues such as rehabilitation of the Jumias, the landless and the refugees, grant of agricultural loan and *Dadan* and supply of seeds to the agriculturists, land for the landless, more powers for the Territorial Council, supply of food at control rate in different areas, free supply of ration to the poor, extension of ration facilities to the rural areas wherever the price of rice shot up, employment for the unemployed, introduction or continuance of test relief work and continuance of the Rehabilitation Department, Kerala affairs, introduction of Land Reforms, amendment of Forest Laws and Chinese aggression on India.

During the year under review infiltration of Pakistani Muslims continued through unauthorised routes. Steps were taken to bring the offenders to book under relevant sections of the law and to minimise such infiltration.

Cases of criminal trespass and assault on Indian nationals causing grievous hurt, kidnapping of Indian nationals, lifting of cattle, removal of border pillars, removal of traverse peg posts, firing on Indian nationals, theft of forest produces and of fishing nets from Indian nationals, commission of burglaries, dacoities and other crimes were

reported during the year under review. The situation has, however, improved of late.

As has been stated above, there was an increase in the number of crimes against property under heads dacoity, burglary and theft from April to October, 1959 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This was mainly due to the abnormal increase of the price of food stuff and essential commodities. Robbery cases decreased during the year, but the number of murder cases increased. These cases originated mostly out of private disputes specially relating to lands and women.

The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 28,31,304/-.

#### **FIRE SERVICE.**

A Fire Service Unit has been provided at the Headquarters to fight against fire incidents at Agartala Town. The Fire Service Unit is under the supervision and control of the Superintendent of Police in his capacity as the Director of Fire Service, Tripura. The staff consists of 1 Station Officer, 4 Leading Firemen, 20 Firemen and 5 Drivers. Some of them received basic training under West Bengal Fire Service. The Station Officer received further training at National Fire Service College, Rampur, U. P. Others have been trained locally. The Unit has been provided with Fire Fighting Equipment including one Water Tank Fire Engine and one Tractor Pump.

The Brigade turned out on 32 fire incidents at Agartala and its vicinity during the year.

The number of fire incidents of different types throughout the Territory during the year under review is given below :—

1. House-hold	29
2. Shops, offices and Commercial Establishments	9
3. Refuse and out-door storages	4
4. Road Vehicles	3
5. Educational Institutions	1
6. Miscellaneous	1
7. False Alarm	1

The total estimated loss due to fires was Rs. 1,77,070-00 NP.

Five persons were rescued with burns and injuries who subsequently recovered and one person was rescued without injuries. One human life was lost before the arrival of the Fire Brigade. Ten animal lives were lost due to fires during the year.

The total expenditure on the Fire Service during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 54,400.00 NP. only.

Two more Fire Units—one for Dharmanagar and the other for Udaipur—have been sanctioned by the Government of India. Procurement action for fire appliances and construction of station buildings for these units have been taken up.

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#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

##### ECONOMIC SITUATION :

Despite sporadic occurrence of floods due to excessive rainfall and attack of army caterpillars the harvest of *Aus* as well as *Aman* crops and other cash crops was generally satisfactory during the year under report, though there was total failure of *Jhum* crops in the northern Sub-Divisions due to rat menace causing a great hardship to the tribal *Jhumia* population of the area. As many as 3,286 families were affected by this loss. The total loss in the value of foodgrain and other cash crops such as mustard seeds, cotton and sesamum was estimated at Rs. 4,46,500/-. There was noticeable economic hardship in the affected areas. Steps were however taken to maintain the purchasing capacity of the affected people. Besides, a good number of sporadic accidents of village fire and several cases of accidental fires in the markets in Kamalpur Sub-Division caused heavy damage to the movable properties of the victims.

To relieve the distress of the people and to promote production of foodgrains and cash crops the following measures were taken during the period under report.

##### LOANS AND ADVANCES :

An amount of Rs. 5,44,825/- was distributed to the distressed agriculturists for purchase of bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements.

fertilizers etc. as loan recoverable in four equal yearly instalments with interest at 4% per annum. These facilities were also extended to the needy displaced agriculturists in addition to the rehabilitation loan paid to them on the basis of their credit worthiness as well as necessity for fund for agricultural operation. Besides, distressed tribal agriculturists were provided with *Dadan* (crop loan) recoverable in single instalment within one year from the date of issue with interest at 3½% per annum. A total sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- was spent on this account. These facilities were extended to them so that they might meet their needs for fund in the lean months without having to borrow from the traditional *Mahajans* (Money Lenders) against forward sale of their agricultural produce at a very low price. Quantum of *Dadan* in individual cases was restricted to the limit of Rs. 50/- in the previous year while in the year under report this was relaxed in respect of the Jhumias affected by rat menace and the limit was raised to Rs. 250/-. *Dadan* was granted to tribals after proper investigation by responsible Officers. The total amount distributed in each Sub-Division is indicated in the statement given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Division.	Agricultural Loan	Dadan.
1.	Dharmanagar	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
2.	Kailashahar	Rs. 70,500/-	Rs. 80,000/-
3.	Kamalpur	Rs. 55,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-
4.	Khowai	Rs. 1,17,000/-	Rs. 1,10,000/-
5.	Sadar	Rs. 75,000/-	Rs. 25,000/-
6.	Sonamura	Rs. 46,825/-	Rs. 20,000/-
7.	Udaipur	Rs. 35,000/-	Rs. 35,000/-
8.	Amarpur	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 55,000/-
9.	Belonia	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-
10.	Sabroom	Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 25,000/-
Total :-		Rs. 5,44,325/-	Rs. 5,00,000/-

It may be mentioned here that out of the fund a sum of Rs. 1,05,000/- was distributed to the rat affected people as agricultural loan while a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- was given as *Dadan*. Besides, the affected Jhumias were given Jhum seeds worth Rs. 8,000/- free of cost.

The following relief measures were undertaken to relieve the distress of the people affected by floods in the middle of June and the latter part of October, 1959 :-

(i) Gratuitous cash grant —	Rs. 3,300/-
(ii) Skimmed milk powder —	1100 lbs.
(iii) Cloths—	
(a) Dhuti —	20 pairs.
(b) Sari —	20 „

Moreover the victims whose houses were damaged by floods were allowed to extract house building materials such as bamboo, sungrass etc. from the Reserved or protected forest areas free of royalty for repair or reconstruction of their damaged houses.

Due to bad crops during the previous year (1958-59) for various reasons and failure of Jhum crops due to rat menace there was scarcity of food in different areas of the Territory during the year under review. The Administration, however, maintained regular supply of foodgrains at Rs. 18/- per maund to these scarcity affected pockets through fair price shops. In order to provide employment to the indigent for maintaining their purchasing powers works under Test Relief Scheme were taken up covering the whole affected area where the agricultural labourers were engaged at daily wages of Re. 1.37 NP. per adult man, Re. 1/- per adult woman and 0.75 NP. per child. A total sum of Rs. 2,35,965/- was spent on this account during the period under report.

#### LEGISLATION UNDER-TAKEN DURING THE YEAR :

The Tripura Estates Acquisition and Land Reforms Bill, 1957 which was drafted and published in the local Gazette to elicit public opinion during the previous year was introduced in the Lok Sabha during its monsoon session.

The Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946, was extended to this Territory during the year under review.

#### COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

The total number of settled estates paying revenue is 1,31,243, out of which 4,018 were under *taluki mahal* and 1,27,225 under  *khas jami mahal*. The current demand for the year under review stood at



Rs. 12,01,482/- as against Rs. 12,08,449/- in the previous year. This decrease is largely due to abatement of land revenue as a result of land acquisition.

The total realisable demand including arrears of Rs. 12,87,857/- stands at Rs. 24,89,339/-. The total amount collected during the year under review is Rs. 7,68,490/- against current demand and Rs. 7,05,443/- against arrear demand. Thus the total realisation was 63% of the current demand and 55% of the arrear demand.

With a view to improving collection of revenue special instructions were issued and the revenue officers were made to organise camps in the interior. Simultaneously action was taken to bring *Touzis* and *Khana-sumari* work of *adda* and *gharchukti* mahals up-to-date.

#### REVENUE FROM HUTS AND MARKETS.

All the huts and markets held directly by the Administration were handed over to the Tripura Territorial Council in February, 1958 and the income derived from them is being credited to the Territorial Council.

#### FERRIES, TANKS AND POUNDS.

These were also handed over to the Territorial Council in February, 1958 excepting 7 ferries at (i) Khowai, (international ferry), (ii) Sabroom-Manu Ferry, (iii) Kakuliaghat, (iv) Muhurinadi Bankarghat, (v) Dubai-chari, (vi) Kakraban and (vii) Kumarghat and the income derived from them is being credited to the Territorial Council.

#### SARKARI PRAPYA ADAYA SAMBANDHYA NIYAMABALI (ACT 4 OF 1926 T.E.)

During the period under report the above Act continued to be in force throughout the Territory.

The year under report started with 36,118 cases of the previous year. 7675 certificate cases were instituted during the year. Out of the above cases, 8299 cases were disposed of during the year under report and an amount of Rs. 4,68,024/- was recovered.

#### ABATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

The total amount of abatement of land revenue allowed to the owners of the lands acquired for different purposes up to March, 1960 stood at Rs. 4,500/-.

#### LAND SETTLEMENT.

1,224 land settlement cases were sanctioned with an area of 939 drones and 14 kanis (6,014.80 acres) at an annual revenue of Rs. 9,700 approximately but *toujis* were not posted in most cases during the year.

#### COURT OF WARDS.

During the year under review there were 7 estates under the Court of Wards of which one was released from the management of the Court of Wards. Attempts are being made to reduce the number.

#### TEA ESTATES.

There are 55 tea gardens which comprise about 53, 523. 20 acres. . The revenue payable annually by these estates stands at Rs. 63,615/- only. The financial condition of these tea gardens during the year under review was on the whole satisfactory.

#### RELATION BETWEEN PRIVATE LAND-LORDS AND THE TENANTS.

The relation between the land-lords and the tenants was generally satisfactory and no serious trouble from any quarter was reported during the year.

#### REALISATION OF ABWABS.

Realisation of abwabs was declared illegal in the Territory long ago. No case of realisation of abwabs came to the notice of the Administration during the period under report.

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## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## (Registration)

Shri N. M. Patnaik, I. A. S., Chief Commissioner, Tripura, continued to function as the Inspector-General of Registration and Shri H. S. Dubey, I. P. A. S., Addl. District Magistrate & Collector as the District Registrar, for the period under review.

There are three departmental Sub-Registry Offices—one each at Sadar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur. There are seven ex-officio Sub-Registry Offices at each of the Head quarters of the Civil Sub-Divisions of Kailasahar, Sonamura, Belonia, Khowai, Kamalpur, Sabroom and Amarapur. There is a Joint Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Office.

The Registration of documents in these offices was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and the Tripura Registration Rules, 1954. The details of Registration conducted during the year under review are given below :—

Year under review	Number of Registration Offices	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED			Aggregate value affecting immovable property
		Compulsory	Optional	Total (of Col. 3 & 4)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1959-60	10	74,738	10,947	85,685	Rs. 4,49,65,095.88 N.P.

Aggregate value affecting movable property	Total Income	Total expenditure	Remarks.
7	8	9	10
Rs. 16,29,704.00 N.P.	Rs. 2,28,257.75 N.P.	Rs. 84,588.44 N.P.	

New accommodation for the District Record room of the Registration Department was provided in the newly-constructed two-storeyed building during the year under review.

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**REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**  
(Land Acquisition).

The Land Acquisition Office came into being in November, 1954. The Additional District Magistrate & Collector-II is the Ex-Officio Land Acquisition Collector. The sanctioned strength of the establishment of this office is 39 including 3 Officers.

The following Acts are in force in Tripura for acquisition of lands :—

- (i) The Land Acquisition Act (Act I of 1894).
- (ii) The West Bengal Land Development & Planning Act, 1948, and
- (iii) The West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Act, 1955.

Below is given a statement indicating the disposal of work during the year under review :—

(i) Total number of cases pending at the close of the financial year 1958-59	33
(ii) Total number of cases instituted during the year	123
(iii) Total number of cases disposed of	123
(iv) Area involved	1465·625 acres.
(v) Amount awarded	Rs. 8,84,751·89 N.P.
(vi) Amount disbursed during the year	Rs. 11,59,250·77 N.P.
(vii) No. of cases pending at the close of the year	33

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**REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

**(Survey Settlement)**

To carry out Survey & Settlement operations in the Union Territory of Tripura a 10 year plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,33,77,000/- (Rupees one crore thirty three lakhs and seventyseven thousand) was sanctioned by the Government of India. Subsequently the period of operations has been reduced to 5 years and a revised programme of operations has been drawn up.

This Operation will consist of the following measures :—

- (a) the Survey and Mapping of lands ;
- (b) the preparation of a Record-of-rights ;
- (c) the Settlement of Land Revenue ;
- (d) implementation of Land Reforms ; and
- (e) the collection of various statistics.

In short the basic object of the Operation is to obtain a clear and accurate picture of the right and possession on the land and to assess a fair and equitable land revenue. With the enactment of the Land Reforms Act, the operation will acquire a new significance.

Along with this Survey-Settlement Operation it has also been arranged to carry out a Soil Survey, which will provide a basis for treatment of land according to its needs and for use according to its capability. A Soil Map showing the necessary details will be prepared along with other types of maps such as the village map, Block map, Thana map, Sub-Divisional map and the map of the Union Territory of Tripura.

The Annual Administration Report includes the period from the 1st April to the 31st March but in Survey-Settlement the field season commences from the 1st October and ends with the 30th September. So the work done during a Survey year can not be fully shown in a

financial year. However, the achievement in respect of each stage of work upto 31st March, 1960 is shown below :—

(Area shown in sq. miles)

Sl. No.	Name of work.	Work done upto 31st March 1959.	Work done from 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960.	Total work done.
1.	Village Boundary Demarcation.	500·00	1214·17	1714·19
2.	Traverse.	370·00	774·00	1144·00
3.	Kistwar (internal survey)	80·00	372·00	452·00
4.	Khanapuri (preliminary preparation of record-of-rights)	70·00	88·00	1580·0
5.	Bujharat (Local explanation).	—	24·00	24·00

The work would have progressed more but for the fact that the required number of qualified Amins and other technical personnel and certain survey instruments were not available. There are also difficulties in getting accommodation for mofussil camps. In certain places there is no habitation except some Jhumia huts. The supply of drinking water is a great problem. Every attempt is, however, being made to tide over the difficulties as far as practicable so that there may not be any delay in the execution of the overall programme.

**REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

**(Excise)**

Before integration the excise problems in this Territory were of a very simple nature and did not appear in areas in the interior. The staff was thus limited and the Excise Act was simple and did not cater for situations like large-scale smuggling and unauthorised cultivation of excisable herbs and plants. Since the integration, however, the population of this Territory has almost doubled and a great majority of the people to-day are those who till integration belonged to what is known as East Pakistan. With the rehabilitation of these people, the excise problems have started coming up even in the interior. With a border 523 miles long along East Pakistan, the necessity for vigilance against smuggling has also increased. The whole set-up was, therefore, reorganised in 1953.

The Excise Administration in this Territory is the direct responsibility of the Chief Officer of Excise which post is being held at present by the Addl. District Magistrate and Collector. He exercises supervision through 2 Inspectors—one in-charge of the Central Warehouse and the other responsible for supervision of the work of the Excise field staff.

The entire Territory has been divided into six zones, each in charge of one Sub-Inspector and three guards. The six zones are as below :-

1. Dharmanagar
2. Kailashahar
3. Khowai and Kamalpur
4. Sadar
5. Udaipur, Amarapur and Sonamura, and
6. Belonia and Sabroom.

**LEGISLATION UNDERTAKEN AND LAWS EXTENDED :**

The Tripura State Excise Act (Act II of 1296 Tripura Era) as amended by Act V of 1326 T. E. is still in force here. The following

Acts of the Government of India were extended to this Territory in 1950 and are in force now :—

1. The Opium Act, 1857
2. The Opium Act, 1878
3. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and
4. The Medicinal and Toilet preparations (Excise Duty) Act, 1955 (Act No. 16 of 1955).

The existing State Law is out-dated and has proved to be inadequate for the needs of the day. So, a draft Tripura Excise Act has been prepared on the lines of the West Bengal and Assam Excise Acts and has been forwarded to the Government of India for enacting a comprehensive legislation on the subject for the Territory.

#### GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AND TAXATION MEASURES TAKEN :

According to the accepted tendered rate the Excise duty on, and the price of, country liquor were realised at Rs. 5.25 N. P. and Rs. 8.25 N. P. per gallon during the year under review. The Excise shops are settled with the highest bidders by auction.

The following licenses were issued to dealers during the year under review :—

LICENSE FEE	LICENSE ISSUED TO	COMMODITY
Rs. 25/-	Pharmacy holders	Medicine containing India made spirit & rectified spirit.
Rs. 10/-	-do-	Dangerous Drugs
Rs. 20/-	-do-	Medicated wine.
Rs. 25/-	Homeo practitioner	Rectified spirit.
Rs. 25/-	Dealers (Retail)	Methylated spirit.
Rs. 60/-	Dealers (Wholesale)	Methylated spirit.
Rs. 100/-	Vendor (Retail)	Foreign Liquor shop.
Rs. 70/-	Vendor	Bar Restaurant.



**PROGRESSIVE INTRODUCTION OF PROHIBITION :**

There is no prohibition in Tripura and there is also no contemplation to enforce it immediately. The general policy of prohibition has, however, been kept in mind. According to items (i) to (iv) of the Resolution No. I of the Third All India Narcotics Conference, 1959, sale of opium from shops was totally discontinued from 1. 4. 59. Opium is now being supplied only to the addicts on medical permits direct from the Treasury and Sub-treasuries. Registration of all opium addicts and issue of medical permits to the addicts could not be completed by 30. 6. 59 as the opium addicts failed to approach the appropriate authority in time for registration and the issue of permits in spite of adverse notice. Opium Rules were framed on the pattern of the Bombay Opium Rules, 1953, and published in an Extraordinary issue of the Tripura Gazette on 21. 9. 59. The quota allotted to the addicts on medical permits are being gradually reduced by 1/8th every quarter. Registered addicts who do not agree to the allotted quota granted on medical permit are sent up before the Special Medical Board for examination and re-fixation of quota, if necessary. The Superintendent, V. M. Hospital, has issued two medical certificates to two opium addicts as special cases though these addicts failed to register names before 30. 6. 59. Opium is being issued to them on the strength of these permits.

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES :**

Ganja and Opium samples are sent to the Govt. Chemical Examiner, Calcutta, for examination when necessary.

**TOTAL EXCISE REVENUE AND CHARGES :**

GROSS REVENUE	CHARGES	NET REVENUE
Rs. 1,64,214.25 N.P.	Rs. 59,578.88 N.P.	Rs. 1,04,638.37 N.P.

The following statement shows the amount of revenue derived from excise under various items during the year under review :-

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
Bid money realised for leasing out excise shops.	Rs. 17,361·00 N.P.
Duty realised from country liquor.	Rs. 1,21,250·25 „
Duty realised from Opium.	Rs. 4,857·00 „
License fee realised from foreign liquor shop and Bar Restaurant.	Rs. 270·00 „
Duty and Pass fee realised from foreign liquor.	Rs. 10,511·00 „
License fee realised from dealers of Methylated spirit.	Rs. 480·00 „
Duty realised from Methylated spirit.	Rs. 3,749·00 „
License fee realised from Rectified spirit.	Rs. 225·00 „
Duty realised from Rectified spirit.	Rs. 305·00 „
License fee realised from Pharmacy holders i.e. Medicated wine license fee, Dangerous Drugs license fee and consumption fee for medicated wine.	Rs. 5,206·00 „

Total :— Rs. 1,64,214·25 N.P.

#### COUNTRY LIQUOR :

The Revenue receipt from country liquor for the period under review was Rs. 1,38,611·25 N.P. of which the Bid money was Rs. 17,361·00 N.P. and the Duty realised was Rs. 1,21,250·25 N.P.

A fixed rate of Rs. 2/- per bottle of 22 oz. is being charged at present as the retail price of country liquor.

#### PACHWAI :

The privilege of free home brewing of "Pachwai" to the extent of 20 seers at a time for domestic consumption by the tribals is still in force. This limit can be exceeded only with the special permission of the Collector for ceremonial occasions.

**TARI :**

No 'Tari' is prepared within the Territory nor is there any demand for the same. Palmyra and date trees are very few in the Territory.

**INDIA MADE FOREIGN LIQUOR :**

Licenses are issued annually to vendors by the Chief Officer of Excise for the retail sale of foreign liquor. Licensed vendors obtain their supply from West Bengal on payment of a duty of Rs. 40/- per L. P. gallon for India-made foreign liquor and "Pass fee" annas eight and annas four per quart and pint bottle respectively for foreign liquor manufactured out-side India. A sum of Rs. 2/- is charged as duty for import of India-made Beer per gallon. At present there are three foreign liquor shops in Tripura. Two of the shops are located in the town of Agartala while the third is at Dharmanagar. The total import of foreign liquor during the year under review was 367 gallons and the duty and license fee realised during the period were Rs. 270/- and Rs. 10,511/- respectively.

**INDUSTRIAL SPIRIT :**

No industry has yet been started in the Territory necessitating the use of spirit for industrial purposes.

**RECTIFIED SPIRIT AND METHYLATED SPIRIT :**

Licenses are being issued by the Chief Officer of Excise to dealers. Licensed vendors get their supply from West Bengal and Assam on payment of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 2.50 N.P. per gallon of Rectified spirit and Methylated spirit respectively. The total amount realised from license fee and duty realised on Rectified spirit during the year was Rs. 225/- and Rs. 305/- respectively and on Methylated spirit was Rs. 480/- and Rs. 3749/- respectively.

**GANJA :**

In accordance with the Resolution No. 5 of the All-India Narcotics Conference, 1956, the sale of Ganja from Government licensed shops was stopped from 1.4.59. Ganja grows abundantly in this Territory. No one obtains any license for purchase of ganja for

Ayurvedic preparation. There may be some unknown druggists who manufacture spirituous medicinal preparation containing ganja for (Ayurvedic purposes etc.) which they procure from the jungle.

**BHANG :**

There is no demand for bhang in this Territory as this shrub grows wild throughout the Territory. No license was sought for the use of bhang in medicinal preparations.

**CHARAS :**

No license was issued for 'Charas' in this Territory and the possession of this intoxicating drug is totally prohibited.

**OPIUM :**

There is no cultivation of opium in this Territory. The entire supply of opium is obtained from Gazipur Opium Factory. Six seers of opium were purchased from Gazipur during the period under report and 479 tolas 15 annas 5 ratis were issued to the registered addicts for consumption. The total revenue from the sale of opium during the period under report came to Rs. 4,857/- as against Rs. 32,728.20 N.P. in the previous year. The gradual decline of opium revenue may be attributed to the introduction of rationing and prohibition. No industry has yet been developed in Tripura involving the use of opium in the manufacture of medicinal preparations. There was no demand for any such license.

**OPIUM SMOKING.**

Opium Smoking was prohibited in Tripura in 1947 and the prohibition continues and it is not allowed except under medical certificate in the case of existing addicts. As the Government of India and the Administration of Tripura are committed to complete prohibition of Opium Smoking, wide-spread publicity has been given to this through press and other agencies. There were no opium smoking offence during the period under report.

**COCAINE.**

No license for the sale or permit for the possession of cocaine was issued during the year under report. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930-

has been extended to this Territory. Licenses are issued only to license holders of pharmacies for the sale of Dangerous Drugs,

The following tables give the figures relating to detections, prosecutions and convictions for offences against the Excise Opium Laws :—

**A. NUMBER OF CASES :**

Cases detected.	Cases sent to court.	Cases disposed of Departmentally.	Cases ended in conviction.	Cases ended in acquittal.	Cases pending at the end of the year.
62	62	Nil	47	2	13

**B. CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.**

Country liquor.	Foreign liquor.	Opium.	Ganja.	Bhang.
44	Nil	2	16	Nil

**C. NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED.**

No. of persons tried.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted.	No. of persons under trial.
69	54	2	13

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The General Financial position of Tripura for the year 1959-60 is analysed below in respect of the actual Revenue and Expenditure as per sanctioned Budget Estimates for the year under review.

The total Revenue during the year under review was Rs. 35,51,000/-. The principal sources of Revenue were Land Revenue, State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Electricity Schemes and Miscellaneous other minor items. Full details are given in the following statement :—

		1959—60.
		Rs.
IV.	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax—	—
VII.	Land Revenue—	12,00,000
VIII.	State Excise—	1,50,000
IX.	Stamps—	4,00,000
X.	Forest—	7,05,000
XI.	Registration—	2,00,000
XII.	Taxes on Vehicles—	3,60,000
XIII.	Other Taxes and Duties—	1,50,000
XX.	Interest—	—
XXI.	Administration of Justice—	25,000
XXII.	Jails—	8,000
XXIII.	Police—	9,000
XXVI.	Education—	1,12,000
XXVII.	Medical—	6,000
XXVIII.	Public Health—	1,000
XXIX.	Agriculture—	72,000
XXX.	Animal Husbandry—	—
XXXI.	Co-operation—	1,000
XXXII.	Industries and supplies—	45,000
XXXVI.	Miscellaneous Departments—	7,000
XXXIX.	Civil Works—	80,000
XLI.	Electricity Schemes—	80,000
XLIV.	Receipts in Aid of Superannuation—	—
XLVI.	Miscellaneous—	1,00,000
Total :—		35,51,000

As against the Revenue income stated above, the total expenditure during the year under review stood at Rs. 5,76,03,400/-. The details are given below .—

(i) DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE :—

(a) Taxes on Income—Taxes on Agricultural Income—	6,000
(b) Land Revenue—	24,91,000
(c) State Excise—	—
(d) Stamps—	—
(e) Forest—	10 18,000
(f) Registration—	87,000
(g) Taxes on Vehicles—	1,05,000
(h) Other Taxes and Duties—	1,36,000
(i) Irrigation works etc.	2,00,000
	<hr/>
	40,43,000

(ii) CIVIL ADMINISTRATION :—

(a) General Administration—	16,28,000
(b) Administration of Justice—	2,57,000
(c) Jails—	2,72,000
(d) Police—	53,68,000
(e) Education—	49,56,000
(f) Medical—	7,07,000
(g) Public Health—	11,95,000
(h) Agriculture—	15,68,000
(i) Animal Husbandry—	2,13,000
(j) Co-operation—	1,17,000
(k) Industries—	10,81,000

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS :—

(l) Expenditure on labour Scheme—	53,000
(m) Statistical Department—	59,900
(n) Fire Service—	54,400
(o) Procurement of Rice & Paddy—	2,77,500
(p) Civil Supplies Department—	83,500
(q) Export Trade Controller—	4,700
	<hr/>
	1,78,95,000

## (iii) MISCELLANEOUS :—

(a) Receipts from Electricity Schemes—	4,65,000
(b) Stationery and Printing—	1,02,000
(c) Contribution towards the upkeep of public places of Worship—	63,000
(d) Grants to Agartala Municipality—	9,70,000
(e) Contribution to the postal Department for deficit running of the Post Offices—	41,000
(f) Grants to the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board—	5,000
(g) Contribution for Social and Moral Hygiene and after care service—	6,90,000
(h) Grant to the Tripura Territorial Council—	93,66,000
(i) Other Miscellaneous expenditure—	1,86,100
Publicity & Propaganda—	1,66,100
Expenditure on Celebration of Republic Day—	20,000
(j) Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—	22,48,000
(k) Expenditure on Welfare of Backward Classes—	48,400
(l) Extension of the Coverage of Employment Service—	15,000
(m) Collection of Employment Market Information	6,000
(n) Schemes of training of Craftsman—	1,07,500
	<hr/> 1,43,13,000

(iv) Community Development Projects  
Local Development Works and  
National Extension Service,

10,61,000

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Total :— 3,78,12,000



Estimates of Expenditure for Tripura which were included in the Central Demands are given below :-

(i) Demand No. '18-External Affairs' (Tripura East Bengal Boundary) :	
(a) Construction of Pillars	57,000
(b) Demarcation of Boundary.	56,000
	<u>1,13,000</u>
(ii) Demand No. '31-Superannuation Allowances and Pensions :	
(a) Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	2,57,000
(b) Gratuities.	90,000
	<u>3,47,000</u>
(iii) Demand No. '53-Privy Purses and allowances of Rulers :	
(a) Privy purses (charged)	3,30,000
(b) Allowances to Relations etc. of Rulers of former Indian States.	2,30,000
(iv) Demand No. '71-Election.	66,400
(v) Demand No. '93-Central Road Fund'	80,000
(vi) Demand No. '93-Communications (including National High-ways) :	
(a) Minor Works.	40,000
(b) Other Communications.	12,00,000
(c) Tools and Plants.	4,50,000
(vii) Demand No. '97-Other Civil Works.	67,65,000
(viii) Demand No. '121-Capital Outlay of Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Purchase of fertilizers.	
	1,25,000
(ix) Demand No. '126-Capital Outlay of Ministry of Irrigation and Power :	
(a) Irrigation works.	5,00,000
(b) Nationalisation of Agartala Electric Supply.	12,00,000
(x) Demand No. '134-Capital Outlay on Roads.	60,00,000
(xi) Demand No. '137-Capital Outlay on Buildings.	28,45,000
	<u>5,76,03,400</u>
Grand Total :-	

Besides the above, there is a provision of Rs. 13,02,000/- for Tripura in respect of the Miscellaneous loans and Advances by the Central Government under Demand No. 118 as detailed below :-

(i) Loans to Agriculturists in Tripura.	4,00,000
(ii) Loans to Distressed People in Tripura.	2,00,000
(iii) Loans for Development of Small Scale Industries in Tripura.	1,00,000
(iv) Loans for Development of Hand-loom Industries in Tripura.	40,000
(v) Loans for Community Projects Schemes and National Extension Services Schemes in Tripura.	4,76,000
(vi) Loans for improvements of Markets in Tripura.	46,000
(vii) Loans to Government servants for purchase of Motor Cars and other conveyances.	40,000

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Total :- 13,02,000

#### NATIONAL SMALL SAVINGS MOVEMENT IN TRIPURA.

Under the General Authorised Agency system, agents are working at various parts of the Territory. Some agents are also working under "The Primary School Teachers Agency System". The Tripura Mahila Samity is working as Agents under the Womens' Savings Campaign. The total collection of the Samity during the last financial year was Rs. 25,000/-.

Savings stamps are being sold regularly in some Schools of this Territory. The idea behind this scheme is to give an impetus to the students towards Small Savings. Savings Stamps worth Rs. 800/- approximately are also being sold to the shops and establishments in the local market.

The scheme for distribution of 'Sanchhya Kumbhas' (coin pots) for Small Savings in the villages has already been introduced in some of the Blocks Viz. Jirania, Kamalpur and Dharmanagar.

Some Steel Savings boxes have also been received by the District Savings Organiser from the Office of the Regional National Savings Officer, Shillong, which will be distributed in the town area shortly.

PROGRESS ON INVESTMENTS IN SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME.

<u>Target for 1958-59.</u> (Net collection). Rs. 3,50,000/-	<u>Achievements.</u> (Net collection) Rs. 4,70,368/-
<u>Target for 1959-60.</u> (Net collection) Rs. 6,00,000/-	<u>Achievements.</u> (Net collection) Rs. 7,20,000/-

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JAIL ADMINISTRATION

The number of Jails in Tripura during the year under report was the same as in 1958, i. e. 1 Central Jail at Agartala and 8 Sub-Jails in the Sub-Divisional towns except Amarapur.

The total Jail population during the year was 4,283 as against 5,129 in the previous year, the daily average being 411.22. Of them 1,661 were convicts and the rest were under-trials.

The following statement gives the number of long-term prisoners indicating the nature of crimes committed by them :—

Class of offence,	No. of prisoners.	Occupation.
1. Murder	11	They were occupied in spinning and bee-keeping the two new home industries introduced in the Central Jail during the year so as to train the inmates in the lines that would help them to be settled in their post-prison career as useful members of the free society. They were also occupied in oil milling, wheat grinding, paddy husking, bamboo and cane works, durie making, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, nursing, store-keeping, dairy and poultry keeping, gardening and agriculture.
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	11	
3. Attempt to murder.	2	
4. Dacoity.	16	
5. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	6	
6. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, arson etc.	20	
7. Dacoity with murder.	4	
8. Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of dacoity.	2	
9. Robbery.	2	
10. Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	3	
11. Punishment for rape.	1	
Total :	78	

The general health of the prisoners was highly satisfactory. There was no death amongst the prisoners. 8.14% of them recorded remarkable gain in weight while none lost weight.

Three escapes took place during the year under review.

The compulsory education scheme (upto M. E. standard) was successfully implemented and some of the prisoners even wrote articles for the 1st and 2nd issue of the prison magazine "Prachir" that was started on the 12th anniversary of the Independence Day. One

undertrial prisoner was given the facilities for appearing at the School Final Compartmental Examination last year and came out successful in the Examination. Another convict also appeared in the last Intermediate Examination in Arts. Physical education received equal attention. During the year under review a foot-ball team was formed with long-term convicts who were taken out to play in an open field in front of the Central Jail.

The percentage of literate and illiterate prisoners was 13.07 and 85.93 respectively during the year under report. 419 prisoners received education in the 3 R's and 270 books were supplied for the purpose.

Twenty eight prisoners were released under remission system and the maximum remission earned by a convict was for 1 year 1 month and 6 days.

All facilities for moral and religious instructions to the inmates were extended as was done in the previous year. They were also allowed to celebrate all the important festivals according to their religious faith.

Besides the canteen, the library, daily papers, the Radio, occasional cinema shows, dramatical performances and other cultural functions, volley ball, tennicoit, kapati and innocent indoor games. A foot-ball team was organised with the prisoners who played matches with the staff members. Some of the local educational institutions were also invited to play with them. The Saraswati Puja was performed during the year for the first time in all grandeur and a selected group of prisoners participated in the immersion procession.

A convict was released on Parole for 14 days during the year under review. Suspension of 14 days from the sentence of another convict on parole was also granted by the Government of India.

Two long term convicts were, on their release, helped in getting settled on land provided by the Administration together with agricultural loan.

During the year under review, accommodation facilities were extended at the Central Jail with some new constructions, such as

Hospital Building, Juvenile Ward, Storage Godown, Workshop, Cells, etc. with all facilities of lighting, ventilation and sanitary fittings.

Construction of a Sub-Jail in the Amarpur Sub-Division where there was no Jail before was taken up during the year.

New rules on Jail Panchayet System were framed and brought into effect during the year with a view to fostering a spirit of good neighbourliness amongst the prisoners, encouraging them to be civic-minded and enlisting willing co-operation of the prisoners with the Jail authorities in the maintenance of discipline inside the Jail.

The total receipt from the Jails and expenditure for the Jail Administration for the year under review were Rs. 8,256/- and Rs. 38,781/- respectively.

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#### AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The agricultural production during the year was on an average satisfactory in all the Sub-Divisions of the Territory. The total average rainfall during the year was 97·04" as against 86·03" in the previous year. The normal average rainfall of Tripura is 83·33". The rains were timely and distributed evenly over the whole Territory during the major part of the year while winter months were not comparatively favourable for Rabi.

The weather condition at the time of sowing and transplanting of the principal crops, such as Aman paddy, Aush paddy, Jhum crops, Jute, Sugarcane etc. was favourable. The overall weather condition during the growing period of these crops was also favourable. There were, however, reports of insect attacks during the growing period of Aush paddy from some parts of the Territory. Timely measures were adopted and a major loss of the crops was averted. Due to heavy rains during the last part of October, 1959, the growth of Aman paddy and sesamum was affected slightly in some parts of the Territory. The condition of Jute and Sugarcane was satisfactory all over the season.

The weather condition during the sowing period of Rabi crops such as Boro paddy, Rape, Mustard, pulses, chillies, Tobacco, potato and other vegetables were favourable but the drought that followed sowing affected the yields.

The estimated acreage and production of the principal crops during the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 are given below :—

Rice.	1958-59 Area in acres.	Production.	1959-60 Area in acres.	Production.
Aman	2,65,400	90,800 tons	2,72,000	1,06,000 tons.
Autumn	1,32,980	38,300 „	1,48,000	45,000 „
Boro	5,000	1,650 „	6,000	2,000 „
Jute	22,000	58,000 bales.	20,000	60,000 bales.
Mesta	30,000	75,000 „	25,000	60,000 „
Cotton	18,000	5,370 „	18,300	6,500 „
Sesamum	7,360	1,059 tons.	7,600	1,000 tons.
Rape Mustard	9,200	1,400 „	9,000	1,250 „
Sugarcane	6,660	6,830 „	6,800	7,500 „
Pulses	2,890	535 „	3,200	553 „
Potato	3,330	5,870 „	4,000	6,100 „

#### PRODUCTION PROGRAMME :

The quantity of improved seeds of different varieties produced in the Government Agricultural Experimental Farm, Lembucharra, and Seed Multiplication Farms and Demonstration Farms in the outlying Sub-Divisions during the year is as under :—

Aman	787·00 mds.
Aush	1,005·00 „
Potato	29·00 „
Cowpea	9·50 „
Maize	1·50 „
Groundnut	2·20 „
Barley	1·00 „
Mustard Seed	3·00 „
Dhaincha	46·00 „
Jute	11·20 „
Pea	62·00 „

During this year, 74,500 tons of village compost were produced in different blocks under the Local Manurial Resources Schemes and the target was achieved in full. Two thousand tons of compost were also prepared during the year at Agartala town under the Municipal Compost Scheme.

During this year 143 mds. of bonemeal were made from raw bones with the bone Digesters.

#### DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME :

During the year the following improved seeds were distributed to the cultivators through different Seed Stores and Sub-Seed Stores both in the Block and non-block areas on a no-loss no-profit basis.

Name of Seeds.	Season 1959-60.	Season 1960-61.
Aman paddy seeds	235'00 mds.	792'00
Aush paddy seeds	174'00 "	955'00
Jute seeds	170'00 "	125'00
Potato seeds	142'00 "	-
Groundnut seeds	62'50 "	43'00
Pea seeds	9'00 "	-
Sugarcane seeds	250'00 "	-

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS, MANURES AND COMPOST :-

The quantity of different fertilizers, manures, composts etc. that were distributed during the year under review is as under :-

Ammonium Sulphate	135 tons.
Superphosphate	58 "
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	11 "
Village Compost	45'500 "
Municipal Compost Scheme	764 "
Bonemeal	110 mds.



**DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS :**

During the year under report the following implements were distributed in the different Block and non-Block areas for line-sowing and adopting other improved methods of cultivation :-

- |                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| (a) Wheel Hoe     | } | Orders for 100 seed Drills were placed in the month of November, 1959 but no supply was received. |
| (b) Seed Drill    |   |   |
| (c) Pumping sets— |   | 6   |

**CONSTRUCTION & ESTABLISHMENT PROGRAMME UNDER G. M. F.**

Acquisition of lands for establishment of three more seed Multiplication Farms was completed and land development works in these lands were started during the year. It is expected that the cultivation in these farms will commence within the current year.

To provide better retting facilities to the Jute producers, 40 new retting tanks were excavated and 82 old retting tanks were re-excavated in Block and non-Block areas during the year.

Three Bone Digesters were set-up one in each of Udaipur, Khowai and Sadar Sub-Divisions.

**IMPROVED CULTIVATION PROGRAMME :**

During the year 6,750 acres of paddy area were brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation against the target of 12,000 acres.

Sixteen demonstrations were held in cultivators' fields in different Block and non-Block areas during the year.

Some fertilizers-trials and varietal trials on jute were carried out in the Seed Multiplication Farm and the data were sent to the Government of India for analysis and interpretation.

Some varietal trials on paddy were carried out in the Government Farm, Lembucherra, to study their performance under the local conditions. The yield data are under review.

**PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAMME :**

About three tons of insecticides, fungicides, rat poisons and seed dressing chemicals were purchased as against the yearly target of 5 tons

for distribution to cultivators at 50% subsidy. Besides, 152 Sprayers and 50 Dusters were purchased during the year and were given to the cultivators free of cost for dusting and spraying of insecticides when required.

During this year about 7470 acres under different crops were sprayed with insecticides against the target of 6,500 acres.

#### TRAINING PROGRAMME :

The following students were trained in different spheres during the year under review :—

	Sent for training.	Come after Completion of training.
(a) Students sent out for training in Agricultural Degree Course.	2	—
(b) Students came out successful in the final Agricultural Degree Course.	—	1
(c) No. of students sent for training in Fruit Technology.	1	—
(d) No. of students who came out after completion of training in Fruit Technology.	—	1
(e) No. of students who came out successful after completion of training in Post Graduate Course in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry statistics.	—	1
(f) No. of students admitted into the Basic Agricultural School in Tripura.	40	—
(g) No. of students who came out after completion of training in Basic Agricultural Course.	—	31

	Sent for training.	Come after Completion of training
(h) No. of Agricultural Asstts./ V. L. Ws. completed training in extension.	—	18
(i) Students trained in Gardener's Course.	—	30
(j) Young Tribal Farmers' Sons' Trained.	—	30

#### HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT WORK.

Under the scheme Development of Horticulture the target is to issue loan to the cultivators for establishment of new orchards in 190 acres of land annually. During the year under review the loans were issued, and planting was completed according to the programme and the target was achieved in full. Under the scheme for introduction of cultivation of Cash Crops, 1,500 lbs. of Cashewnut seeds, 3,440 nos. of Cocoanut seedlings, and 10,000 nos. of Arecanut seedlings were distributed to the cultivators on a 50% subsidy. Besides, about 4,800 nos. of different fruit plants were distributed to the cultivators of different Tribal Colonies free of cost.

A Fruit Nursery was established at Lembucherra in 1958-59. During the year under review over 7,000 plants of different fruits were produced in this nursery and distributed under various development schemes.

Three new schemes were taken up during the year under review viz :—

- (I) Establishment of a Nursery.
- (II) Establishment of Progeny Orchards, and
- (III) A mobile Squad for rejuvenation of orange orchards.

Preliminary work such as acquisition of land for the establishment of Nursery-cum-Progeny orchards and purchase of equipment were undertaken during the year under review. The field work under these schemes will start from the current year.

## FISHERY.

During the year a sum of Rs. 17,000/- was distributed as loans to the 8 Fish Cultivators for the improvement of their fisheries covering 34 acres of water area.

For the establishment of Fish Seed Farm about 2.5 acres of land were excavated at College Tilla, Agartala, and a Laboratory building was also constructed there for this purpose during the year.

Under a Pilot Scheme a Fish Seed Centre was established in an area of 2.5 acres at Kumarghat under the Kailasahar N. E. S. Block.

The work for the establishment of pisciculture Units and repairing and remudding of old tanks was completed this year under the Tribal Welfare Scheme.

One Fish Seed Centre comprising 10 Nursery tanks in an area of 2.5 acres was established at Karamcherra Tribal Colony.

For the expansion of the Fisheries about 9 acres of Rajdhar Manikya Dighi and .5 acres of the Thana tank at Udaipur and a portion of the Jalai Fishery Project were reclaimed during the year.

## DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME :

About 8,66,500 Nos. of fry and fingerlings were distributed to the interested growers under different schemes during the year under review. About 2,14,400 nos. of fry and fingerlings were stocked in the Departmental tanks as also in the tanks in Tribal Colonies covering 233 acres of water area. In addition to the above, experiments were conducted on induced breeding and success was achieved in the case of Rohu and Kalbashu resulting in the raising of 15,000 nos. of fingerlings of Rohu and Kalbashu which were stocked in the Departmental tanks. Besides this, about 126 mds. were caught from the Departmental tanks and lakes and sold to the public.

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**CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

In accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act of 1925 which was extended to the Union Territory of Tripura on 1. 5. 59. the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Head of the Co-operative movement. Shri H. S. Butalia, District Magistrate & Collector of Tripura is now the Ex-Officio Registrar. Before the extension of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, the registering Officer was the Co-operative Officer, Co-operative Societies, Tripura, under the Repealed Tripura State Co-operative Societies Act of 1358 T.E. and the charge of the office of the Co-operative Officer remained with Shri R. N. Bhattacharjee, Co-operative Officer upto 30.4.59. During the period under review the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was assisted by the following staff :—

Assistant Registrar	1
Chief Auditor	1
Chief Marketing Inspector	1
Marketing Inspectors	2
Co-operative Inspectors	12
Co-operative Block Extension Officers	6
Co-operative Supervisors	20
Co-operative Auditors	19
Head Clerk	1
Accountant	1
Clerks	4

At the end of 1959-60 the number of Co-operative Societies of different categories in this Territory was 494, out of which 44 societies of various types were organised during the year under review.

The Co-operative Department has been strengthened by the appointment of more staff of various categories from year to year.

25 Large-Sized Credit Societies were organised in Tripura upto the end of the year 1958-59. A sum of Rs. 49,643/- against the allotment of Rs. 49,650/- was spent during 1959-60 as financial assistance towards managerial cost and loans and subsidies towards construction of Godowns

to these 25 Societies. Out of 17 godowns provided to 17 Large-sized societies, construction of 10 godowns was completed during the year under review. Out of the remaining 7 godowns, 5 were almost complete and the remaining 2 were under construction.

According to the target fixed for 1958-59, 2 Primary Marketing Societies were organised. During 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 7,921 against the allotment of Rs. 7,922/- towards the managerial cost of the Primary Marketing societies organised upto 1958-59 was spent. Besides, a sum of Rs. 68,750/- was given as loan and subsidy to 3 Marketing societies for the construction of 3 godowns at head-quarters level during 1959-60, but due to non-availability of building materials the construction of these godowns could not be completed by the societies concerned within the financial year 1959-60.

The State Co-operative Bank (Apex) which was started during 1956-57, disbursed Rs. 8,05,400/- as Short term and Rs. 54,100/- as medium term loans to the Co-operative Societies during the year under review. The Land Mortgage Bank was set up in the latter part of February, 1960. During 1959-60 against the allotment of Rs. 1,53,490/- towards share capital contribution and managerial cost of the State Co-operative Bank and Land Mortgage Bank, a sum of Rs. 1,53,489/- was spent.

The scheme on Co-operative Farming Societies will be implemented in 1960-61.

Under the Co-operative Training Scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan, it was proposed to train up 15,000 members of the various co-operative societies of this Territory. The training scheme is being implemented by the Tripura State Co-operative Union Ltd. under the instruction of the All India Co-operative Union. During the year under review 1,361 ordinary members, 74 office bearers and 26 Managing Committee members of various co-operative societies were trained by the existing one Unit.

Out of the 100 new Small-Sized Societies to be organised under a supplementary scheme 23 Small Sized Societies (Service Societies) were organised during the year under review. The shortfall in achieving the

target is due to fact that the draft Tripura Cooperative Societies Rules, 1959, under the extended Bombay Co-operative Societies Act of 1925 could not be finalised till the end of October, 1959. Another supplementary scheme proposed for 1959-60, provided that 100 Small-sized societies would be revitalised during 1959-60 and a sum of Rs. 12,000/- was proposed to be spent. But no action on the finalisation of the societies to be revitalised could be taken during the year.

According to the Supplementary Plan for 1959-60, 2 Supervising Unions were proposed to be set up in two Blocks. The target proposed was achieved.

According to a Supplementary Scheme for 1959-60, 12 Rural Godowns at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000/- ( at 10,000/- each ) were proposed to be constructed by the Primary Marketing Societies. The entire amount of Rs. 1,20,000/- was disbursed during the year under review and the construction of the godowns was taken up by the societies.

8 (Eight) Purchase and Sale societies were proposed to be organised during 1959-60, and out of these only 3 societies could be organised. A sum of Rs. 39,016/- only was spent against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 72,000/- for the year. The shortfall in achieving the target as well as in expenditure is due to the fact that the tribals amongst whom such societies are proposed to be organised, are not willing to form Purchase and Sale Societies inspite of repeated endeavours on the part of the workers concerned.

The total outlay under the Second Five year Plan under Co-operation is Rs. 19.39 lakhs (revised). Out of this the total expenditure upto the end of March, 1960 was Rs. 11.99 lakhs.

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**FOREST DEPARTMENT.**

The Divisional Forest Officer functions as the Head of the Forest Department with Headquarters at Agartala in the single Forest Division in Tripura. There are 3 Sub-Divisional Forest Officers in charge of 3 Forest Sub-Divisions under him with Headquarters at Agartala, Sonamura and Kailashahar. In Tripura the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers function as fullfledged Divisional Forest Officers and render monthly Divisional Accounts to the Office of the Accountant General, Assam, and the Divisional Forest Officer functions as the Chief Forest Officer. There is also one Assistant Conservator of Forests to assist the Divisional Forest Officer in the implementation of the scheme relating to demarcation of boundary and constitution of Reserved Forests. Each Forest Sub-Division consists of a few Forest Ranges and each Forest Range comprises a few Beats including Guard Beats and Checkposts. In all there are 10 Ranges, 83 Beats including Guard Beats, 9 Check Posts and 5 Patrol parties.

**FORESTS RESERVED AND PROTECTED.**

Prior to integration Reserved Forests covered 1,020 square miles out of the total area of 4,116 square miles of Tripura. In the year 1952 the Unclassed Forests of this Territory covering approximately 2,438 square miles were declared as Protected Forests. As the distribution of the Reserved Forests was not very satisfactory and as some arable and private lands were included in the Reserved Forests, reorientation was considered necessary by the Tripura Administration. Hence it was decided in 1955 to release approximately 450 square miles from these Reserved Forests and to constitute new Reserved Forests from the Protected Forests specially Hill Ranges covering 729 square miles. The idea was to keep about 1,300 square miles under Reserved Forest. As Forests in Tripura are interspersed with private lands it was decided by the Tripura Administration during the year under review to cover approximately 1,500 square miles under Reserved Forests so that after allotting lands for Forest villages and for similar other purposes from these Reserved Forests the actual area under Reserved Forests might not be less than 1,300 square miles. Proclamations in Bengali under



Section 6 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (Act XVI of 1927) for the formation of seven Reserved Forests totalling an area of 719·31 square miles in different parts of the Territory were issued by the Forest Settlement Officer (A. D. M., Tripura) and published in the Tripura Gazette during the year under review.

#### DEMARCATION OF THE BOUNDARY OF RESERVED FORESTS 1959-60.

Internal demarcation inside the following Reserved Forests was carried out during the year under report :-

Sl. No.	Name of R. F.	Total internal boundary line demarcated (in chains).
1.	Garjee.	5233·81
2.	Karchakhola.	3394·86
3.	Kashari.	479·04
4.	Muhuripur.	3706·00
5.	South Sonamura.	2908·83
6.	North Sonamura.	1932·55
7.	Radhakishorepur.	890·03
		<hr/> 18,545·12

or 231·81 miles against the target of  
195 miles.

It was felt necessary to arrange for permanent protection of Boundary lines so demarcated by fixing R. C. Posts. During the year under report 1,965 R. C. Posts were purchased and 1,653 R. C. Posts were fixed on the boundary line of the Reserved Forests.

#### FOREST SETTLEMENT.

During the year under report 30 Tribal Jhumia families were absorbed as Forest Villagers in different Reserved Forests. Approximately 5 Kanis of lunga land for cultivation and 1 Kani of Tilla land for homestead purposes were allotted to each family.

During the year under report one Forester's quarters, three Bead Offices, and one Rest House were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 14,994/-.

Forest Roads covering a length of 13 miles 6 furlongs and 6 chains as against the fixed target of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles were constructed departmentally during 1959-60 at a cost of Rs. 20,794/-.

#### AFFORESTATION.

During the year under report, 695 acres of plantations (254 acres purely departmental, 261 acres semi-taungya ; 170 acres of fire-wood ; and 10 acres of Sabai grass) were created as against the proposed target of 525 acres for the year. Moreover 70 acres of Aided Natural Regeneration of Sal was taken up during the year. The target was ~~exceeded~~ <sup>acceeded</sup>. The maintenance of plantation created during previous year including those created during the First Plan Period was also arranged. The total cost involved on this account was Rs. 1,88,594.15 during the year.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF HIGH FORESTS :

As in previous years, the following Silvicultural operations were taken up during the year :—

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Climber-cutting & thinning in Sal Forests—                  |                     |
| 269 acres—   | Rs. 318.37          |
| 2. Demarcation of compartment Block boundaries about 40 miles— | Rs. 1414.75         |
| 3. Improvement marking and felling in High Forests 130 acres—  | Rs. 630.00          |
|  | <u>Rs. 2,363.12</u> |

#### SOIL CONSERVATION :

90 acres of heavily jhumed areas were planted up during the year under report with the cashew nuts, orange, lemon-grass etc. Areas covering 210 acres planted up during the previous 2 years under the Soil Conservation (Jhum Control) scheme were also maintained during the year. The total cost involved on this account was Rs. 23,610.77. Rats caused heavy damage to cashew plants. Even 2 year old plants were affected.

#### SANITATION AND SINKING OF TUBE-WELL :

During the year under report 12 tube-wells were sunk in different forest office compounds and plantation centres. Besides, one timber framed well was constructed and 2 tanks were re-excavated.

**PROTECTION OF FORESTS :**

The details of Forest offences detected during the year are given below :—

(a) Number of cases detected	1617
(b) Number of persons involved	2534
(c) Disposal during the year by court	226
(d) Departmental Adjudication	991
(e) Pending at the close of the year	400

A total amount of Rs. 11,029.28 N.P. was realised during the year as fines and forfeiture as a result of the above detection of forest offences.

**EXPLOITATION OF FOREST PRODUCE :**

**SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT :** There is no arrangement for departmental extraction of timber and other forest produce. Forest produces are generally exploited by the consuming public and by the traders and contractors with forest permits. Sale of plantation coupes and coupes of windfallen trees and other trees available silviculturally were also arranged during the year under review but the contractors and traders were more interested in working on permit system. Attempts are being made to restrict gradually the timber operations on permit system as this brings in a lot of complications and leaves room for malpractices. An account of the Major and Minor forest produce exploited from the forests of Tripura during the year are detailed below :—

(a) MAJOR FOREST PRODUCE.	QUANTITY.
(i) Timber	5,24,646.31 cft.
(ii) Firewood	8,84,556 mds.
(iii) Posts	9,418 Nos.
(b) MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.	
(1) Thatch grass	1,79,435 bundles.
(2) Bamboo	77,53,765 Nos.
(3) Sand	3,29,050 cft.
(4) Cane	40,200 Nos.

**FREE GRANTS.**

As was done in previous years, a specified quantity of forest produce was allowed to the bonafide residents of this Territory free of royalty for their own use. During the year under review, the following forest produce was allowed to be extracted free of royalty :—

(1) Bamboo	57,11,534 Nos.
(2) Firewood	6,20,061 mds.
(3) House post	8,32,191 Nos.
(4) Thatch grass	3,51,602 bundles.
(5) Fencing posts	2,29,733 Nos.
(6) Cane	59,135 Nos.
(7) Round timber for plough	2,397 cft.
(8) Other timbers	45,698 cft.
(9) Plough piece	573 pieces.

It may be added here that most of the tribals extract such forest produce for their own use without any permit whatsoever. Many of the refugees who have been rehabilitated in different forest areas and many other inhabitants who have their abode in the interior areas extract forest produces without permit. So a large quantity of forest produce which is actually extracted every year cannot be accounted for. Measures for preventing illegitimate activities are, however, being tightened up gradually.

**TRAINING OF FOREST PERSONNEL :**

**DIPLOMA COURSE :** 2 officers sent for Diploma course (1956-59) completed their 3rd year course in Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun, and joined as S. D. F. O's at Sadar and Sonamura in October, 1959. One Officer sent for training in Diploma Course (1957-60) completed his 2nd year and was undergoing training in the 3rd year course from October, 1959. Another officer sent for training in Diploma Course (1958-61) continued his training at Dehra Dun.

**RANGERS COURSE :** One student was sent for training in Rangers course (1959-61) during 1959-60 at Dehra Dun.

**FORESTERS COURSE :** 2 Foresters were sent for training in one year Forester Course during 1959-60 in the Assam Forest School at Jhalukbari.

**PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE DURING 1959-60 :**

The Wild Life Week was observed from 1st of October, 1959 and the people in general were apprised of the utility of preserving wild animals through public meetings in different places and through posters and pamphlets. 5 cases of illegal shooting were detected during the year. Out of these, 3 cases were adjudicated departmentally and 2 cases were sent to court for trial.

**FLOWERING OF BAMBOOS :**

Sporadic flowering of bamboos specially muli (*Malocanna bambusoides*) which started in 1954 continued upto 1958 and in the year 1958-59 gregarious flowering of bamboos was noticed in almost every part of Tripura as a result of which 70% of the bamboo forests (*Malocanna bambusoides*) were lost as bamboos dry up after fruiting. In the year under report the remaining bamboo forests (*Malocannabambusoides*) were affected due to flowering.

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**MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**

The Superintendent of the V. M. Hospital, Agartala, continued to perform the functions of the Director of Health Services in addition to his own duties during the period under review. The services of some more specialists in the V. M. Hospital were provided. The hospital has now a Dermatologist, a T. B. Specialist, a Gynaecologist and a Physician on its rolls. A Medical Officer for the Principal Laboratory, Agartala, was appointed during the year. The hospital has a qualified Radiologist, an Anaesthetist, a Paediatrist, an Ophthalmologist, an Orthopedic Surgeon and an Officer qualified in Tropical diseases on its rolls.

The authorised bed strength of the hospital is only 143 ; but during the year under review, 236 in-door patients per day on an average were treated in the hospital. The total number of in-door patients treated was 86,113. In the Outpatient Department 1,44,721 patients were treated giving a record daily average of 471.40 patients per working day.

The main ailments treated during the year under review were Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Enteric fever, Respiratory diseases, Cold, Traumatic and Chronic diseases. Below is given a statement of cases treated in some of the clinics :—

	During 1959-60.	During 1958-59.
(i) Dental Clinic.		
No. of patients treated	13,158	13,135
Daily average	42.78	42.78
(ii) Eye Clinic.		
No. of patients treated	12,411	13,707
Daily average	40.4	44.64
(iii) Skin.		
No. of patients treated	8,219	9,258
Daily average	26.7	30.1
(iv) V. D. Clinic.		
No. of patients treated	1,371	1,300
Daily average	4.4	4.2
(v) Leprosy		
No. of patients treated	1,006	884
Daily average	3.2	2.6
(vi) No. of operation conducted.		
Major	327	150
Minor	587	344
	<hr/> 914	<hr/> 494
(vii) No. of X-Ray examination carried out	3,620	2,895
(viii) No. of Anti Rabic patients treated	479	517

The Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery Class is continuing. 18 students passed out in the Final Examination held in September, 1959. A new session of this class with 30 girls started in October, 1959.

A Dai Training Class under the Tribal Welfare Scheme commenced in February, 1959 with 20 tribal girls.

Two local girls have been sent for undergoing Lady Health Visitors' Course at the Lady Reading Health School, Delhi.

Three doctors who were sent in 1958 for post-graduate studies in Ophthalmology, Gynaecology and Tropical diseases, returned after passing the courses.

The construction of the new 250-bed hospital at Kunjaban is in progress. A sum of Rs. 8.52 lakhs was spent by the W. & B. Department on the construction of this hospital during the year under review. Arrangements are being made to purchase the necessary equipment required for the new hospital.

It is proposed to establish a Principal Public Health Laboratory at Agartala and two Regional Laboratories at Kailashahar and Udaipur. Arrangements for the opening of the Principal Laboratory have been made. A Medical Officer-in-charge of the Laboratory has since been appointed and it is expected that the Laboratory will start functioning shortly.

A Leprosy Clinic is functioning in the V. M. Hospital and is rendering aid to the leprosy patients.

13 beds have been reserved in the following Mental hospitals for treatment of non-criminal lunatics from Tripura :—

- (1) Mental hospital, Bangalore—3
- (2) Mental hospital, Hyderabad—3
- (3) Hospital for mental diseases, Ranchi—4
- (4) Ranchi Manasik Arogyashala—3

During the period under review all the beds were occupied by the patients from this Territory.

One Family Planning Centre has been functioning in the V. M. Hospital, Agartala.

A new Ambulance car has been allotted to the V. M. Hospital for the safe and speedy removal of serious cases to the hospital.

**INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT**

Before attainment of independence the Territory of Tripura was much more under-developed than it is now and development of various industries at the initial stages was an uphill task. The Directorate of Industries came into existence in the Territory in the year 1955 and since then systematic and planned attempts are being made to overcome the difficulties.

The peculiar geographical position of Tripura does not permit of rapid progress in the field of industry. The Territory is bounded on three sides by East Pakistan. Difficulties of transport and communication are experienced in importing the necessary equipment and marketing finished products. The interior of the Territory is also not easily accessible. In the circumstances, setting up of medium and large industries in this Territory is not considered feasible. Some raw materials such as bamboo, wood, jute, cane, hide etc. are available here. Hence establishment of a fair number of small scale and cottage industries throughout the Territory has been decided upon.

**ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY.**

The Directorate of Industries is the Administrative machinery responsible for the implementation of all schemes relating to industries in this Territory. The Director of Industries is the Head of the Department who is assisted by the following Officers and other members of the staff :—

Administrative (Tech)	...	1
Other Class II Officers	...	4
Ministerial...	...	27
Other Class III Officers	...	6 and
Class IV employees	...	10

In addition to the above, a community Project Officer (Industries) has been looking after the schemes relating to cottage and small scale industries and Khadi and Village Industries in the Pilot Project Area. His headquarters is at Champaknagar, 18 miles from Agartala. The Block Development Officers are also looking after the schemes of this



Directorate in their respective jurisdiction with the help of technical and other staff provided by the Industries Directorate.

From the three Industrial Institutes at Agartala, Kailashahar and Bagafa set-up during the First Five Year Plan, 124 persons were trained in different trades during 1959-60. 6 persons (3 in B. L. E. O. training, 2 in central weaving institute, Banaras, and 1 in Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun) were under training outside the Territory.

For the welfare of tribals, there were 6 training-cum-production centres till the beginning of the year under review. Two more centres were opened during the year. Out of these 8 centres, 3 centres were turned into co-operative societies and were continuing at the end of the year. 28 trainees completed training and 30 were under training during 1959-60.

The Mobile Training Institutes which were opened in 1957-58 continued during 1959-60 also. From the above two centres 54 students completed training during the year under review. Two more centres were opened during 1959-60 and 46 trainees were under training in these centres during the year.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (CRAFTSMAN TRAINING CENTRE).

The scheme has a financial allocation of Rs. 17.72 lakhs (including construction of Hostel for trainees). The Institute would be located at Indranagar (near Agartala) and 248 persons are proposed to be trained in different trades. The number of trainees taken in each trade was in the following order :—

Trade	No. of seats
1. Blacksmithy—	16
2. Carpentry—	32
3. Electric Work—	32
4. Fittings—	32
5. Mechanical (Motor)—	32
6. Sheet Metal Works—	32
7. Turning—	24
8. Welding—	16
9. Moulding—	32
	248

Construction of the buildings for the Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar (Agartala) was started and an amount of Rs. 2,06,780/- was spent during 1959-60. Tools and implements worth Rs. 96,800/- were also purchased during the year under review. Pending construction of the permanent sheds training in two trades viz. Blacksmithy and Carpentry started during 1959-60 in the existing sheds of the Industrial Institute at College Tilla (Agartala).

It is proposed to set up 15 small Industrial Units in the Industrial Estate. Construction of sheds was completed and an amount of Rs. 2,22,170/- was spent during 1959-60 towards construction.

Under the Peripatetic Training School scheme, two P. T. Schools on smithy, pottery, carpentry and footwear were opened and 40 trainees completed their training in these Schools in 1958-59. Two more Training Schools were opened during 1959-60 and 24 trainees were under training.

Under the Marketing, Statistics and Publicity scheme three sales emporia—(one at Dharmanagar, one at Calcutta and one at Udaipur) have been opened for rendering marketing facilities to finished products manufactured by the Industrial Institutes, local artisans and different societies. A small statistical unit has also been set up under the scheme for collecting statistical data on industries.

The scheme of Stipend for Advance Training provides for awarding stipends to four students of Tripura for undergoing higher training in engineering and technology outside the Territory. During 1959-60 stipends to 2 students continued and for this purpose an amount of Rs. 2,000/- was spent.

The Model Carpentry Unit started functioning at Arundhutinagar during 1957-58. 32 trainees have been trained and engaged in the unit as skilled workers for production. 6 persons are under training. The unit manufactured articles valued at Rs. 1,01,500/- during 1959-60.

This Village Blacksmithy Unit is meant to provide training in the use of improved tools and implements to semi-skilled blacksmiths. 30 persons after completion of training have been working in the unit on wage basis. 6 more persons are under training. Articles valued at Rs. 33,000/- were manufactured during 1959-60 by the unit,

The Model Blacksmithy Unit scheme is of the same type as the Village Blacksmithy Unit. This unit is located at Panisagar (Dharmaganagar). 6 persons have been trained and engaged in production. 6 more have been undergoing training. The unit manufactured articles worth Rs. 5000/- during 1959-60.

The Training-cum-Production Centre scheme is a scheme to provide commercial training to the successful trainees of the different industrial training centres of the Territory in the following non-engineering trades :-

- (a) Tanning.
- (b) Footwear and other leather goods, and
- (c) Pulp and straw Board.

The centre has been set up at Arundhutinagar. 63 persons have been working in this centre on wage basis in the above trades. 21 persons are under training. Articles worth Rs. 87,840/- were produced during the year under report.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES :

This scheme provides for assistance to small industrial units formed by the artisans/industrialists/ex-trainees of the different training centres for setting up and expansion of cottage and small scale industries. Financial assistance in the shape of block loan amounting to Rs. 2,77,000/- had been given to 44 units till the beginning of the year 1959-60. -During 1959-60, out of the total provision of Rs. 1,00,000/- a sum of Rs. 95,000/- was disbursed as loan.

The newly sanctioned scheme "Central Marketing Organisation" aims at exploring the possibilities of marketing products of small industries of Tripura by making cash purchase and putting for sales at different places on apex union principles. The scheme started functioning during the year under review. Under the scheme "Raw Materials Depot" raw materials at reasonable cost were supplied to Industrial Units.

### HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRY.

With a view to developing the village Handicrafts Industries, the following three schemes were initiated during the year under review :-

1. Training cum production Centre on horns, Bones and Tusks etc.
2. Class—II Procurement—cum—sales Depot.
3. Peripatetic Demonstration Centre.

The object of the first scheme is to impart training to ~~artisans~~ and to engage them in the production of handicrafts products from horns, bones and tusks after the completion of their training. The unit has started functioning in the existing Industrial Institute, Agartala with 11 trainees.

The second scheme aims at displaying handicrafts products of this Territory for popularising them and to market them through the sales emporia.

Designs of handicrafts amounting to Rs. 1,700/- have been purchased for implementing the third scheme and demonstration is being organised.

### VILLAGE INDUSTRIES :

Under the Bee-keeping Industry scheme, one Area Office, 8 Sub-Stations and one Model Apiary continued to function during the year under review. 4 new school Apiaries were opened and subsidy on supply of 212 bee-hives were paid.

Demonstration on improved method of production of khandsari and gur continued throughout the Territory during the year under review. One cane crusher, one boiling pan, 4 centrifugal machines were distributed at subsidised rates. Three schools were given grant for starting hand-made paper industry. An amount of Rs. 11,560/- was given to the Khadi Board for disbursement of handpounding subsidy and also for giving grant to handpounding societies for the purchase of improved implements. An amount of Rs. 52,350/- was given to the Khadi and village Industries Board for meeting establishment expenses.

**SERICULTURE :**

The scheme for Training in Sericulture aims at getting persons trained from the Sericulture Training Institute, Mysore. 3 persons (one in higher course and 2 in lower course) have completed training and they have been engaged in implementation of the sericulture schemes.

The Demonstration eri-rearing centre scheme provides for a model demonstration eri-rearing centre with plantation of castor in two acres of land. During the year under review construction of the rearing house was started and rearing appliances were purchased.

The object of the Tassar Rearing Centre scheme is to start rearing of tassar worm for providing a remunerative occupation to the people. The implementation of the scheme was taken up in 1959-60 and construction etc. are in progress. Rearing appliances have been purchased.

Handloom schemes have been drawn up according to the general principles laid down by the All India Handloom Board and its Standing Committee for development of handloom Industry. Ten Schemes on handloom are being implemented. The total plan provision for the Handloom Development programme being Rs. 10.20 lakhs.

The Organisation and Registration of Handlooms scheme aims at setting up of an organisation for implementation of the different handloom development schemes and registration of handlooms. This is a continuing scheme under which the requisite staff have been appointed for registration works and 14,500 looms registered so far.

The Dye Houses scheme envisages dyeing of yarn and cloth of different weavers' co-operatives in improved and scientific processes at a reasonable cost. There were three Dye Houses at the beginning of the year 1959-60 and these continued to function satisfactorily. During the period under review, 9892 lbs of yarn were dyed by the three Dye Houses.

The object of the Sales Emporia scheme is to render marketing facilities to the weavers' co-operative societies. Two sales Emporia continued to function satisfactorily during the year under review.

During 1959-60 rebate amounting to Rs. 26,240/- was given on sale of handloom fabrics produced by the weavers' co-operative societies. At the end of the year 1959-60 5 emporia and 25 weavers' co-operative societies were selling handloom products allowing rebate.

Most of the yarn required for the handlooms in Tripura is imported from Calcutta by air and consequently the price of yarn in the local market is high. With the object of reducing the high price of yarn, a scheme has been taken up which provides for allowing 50% subsidy on the transport cost of yarn. During the year 1959-60 subsidy amounting to Rs. 5,000/- on lifting cost of yarn was given for 125 bales.

During the year under review the following accessories were purchased for distribution to weavers' co-operative societies for effecting increase and improvement of production at a cost of Rs. 12,500/- :—

1. Take up Motion Attachment—	40
2. Slay—	50
3. Dobby—	20
4. Iron and Bamboo Reeds—	230
5. Healds—	130

In order to increase the production of handloom fabrics and improve the quality of the products, 75 looms with accessories were purchased at a cost of Rs. 16,350/- for distribution to the weavers' co-operative societies.

To popularise handloom fabrics and increase their sale regular publicity is being carried out through newspapers, cinema slides, posters, packing bags and hoardings. During 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 3,000/- was spent for this purpose.

The object of the share Capital to Weavers scheme is to enable the individual members of weavers' co-operatives to purchase their shares in the co-operative societies. During the year under review an amount of Rs. 4370/- was disbursed as loan towards 230 shares.

The Working Capital of Weavers scheme aims at giving financial assistance to weavers' co-operative societies as working capital loan

During 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 40,000/- was disbursed for 200 looms @ Rs. 200/- per loom.

**PUBLICATION OF BROCHURES :**

This is also a new scheme which was sanctioned during 1959-60, to publish different booklets, model schemes etc. in regional languages. 6 model schemes and some bulletins were printed in the regional language (Bengali) and distributed to different industrial units. An amount of Rs. 3,600/- was spent on these pamphlets.

**INTRODUCTION OF METRIC SYSTEM IN TRIPURA :**

The Metric System of Weights was introduced in some selected areas including the Municipal area of Agartala in Tripura and certain classes of industries and business undertakings all over India from 1. 10 58. Subsequently some more industries were brought under this system. On 1. 4. 60 the metric system of weights was introduced all over the country. The transitional period is, however, two years.

The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 has been extended to the Union Territory of Tripura by a notification from the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The provisions of the said Act in so far as they relate to the units of mass came into force in respect of transactions involving sale and purchase of goods in the Municipal area of Agartala with effect from 1. 12. 1958. For carrying out the purpose of the Act, the Tripura weights & Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958, have been framed.

Before the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 had come into force one Chief Inspector and one Inspector were appointed and trained at the Weights and Measures Department, Government of Bombay for working in the Weights & Measures Organisation. Later on one part-time Superintendent was appointed. One whole-time Superintendent was appointed in his place during the year under review. The Chief Inspector has been appointed to function as the Assistant Superintendent as per provisions of the Act. Arrangement has been made for collection of statistics of the number of traders in Tripura and their requirement of metric weights.

During the year under review the Assistant Superintendent of Weights and Measures attended the first All India Conference of the Controllers of Weights and Measures at New Delhi in September and the Superintendent of Weights and Measures attended the Second All India Controllers' Conference at Rajgir, Bihar in March. The Second Conference came to the conclusion that Metric Weights would become compulsory from October, 1, 1960 in respect of notified areas, industries and trades and there should be no extension of the transitional period of 2 years.

The total expenditure on Organisation including Publicity in the year under report was Rs. 29,515·83 as against Rs. 19,843·19, during the previous year. The total income during the year was Rs. 618·50 of which Rs. 80·00 was received from the issue of licences to the dealers of metric weights and Rs. 538·50 from fees collected on verification and stamping of metric commercial weights.

There is no manufacturer of weights and measures in Tripura. Licences have been granted to eight dealers in metric weights at Agartala town.

There being no manufacturer of metric weights in Tripura temporary arrangement was made to obtain our requirement of weights from M/S. Bihar Agricultural Industries, a manufacturing firm in Bihar. Out of eight licenced dealers two have obtained metric weights, as verified and stamped by our Inspector in site. Moreover, in order to get regular and easy supply of metric weights required for Tripura, two manufacturing firms of Calcutta have been selected and the licenced dealers have been directed to obtain their stocks from those firms as early as possible.

#### PUBLICITY.

As the Metric System has been introduced within the Municipal area of Agartala for the first time, steps for effective publicity have been taken in this area. Steps have also been taken to publicise and



popularise the system in the whole of Tripura in the following manner, namely :—

- (1) Paper advertisement in the local Weeklies and a Daily.
- (2) Display of hoardings at the important places at Agartala Town including market places. Arrangements have also been made for display of hoardings at all the Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Display of plated charts on the body of the motor vehicles plying on the roads in Tripura.
- (4) Distribution of pamphlets, folders and leaflets, conversion tables etc. to the public and traders.
- (5) During the year under review the Weights & Measures Organisation participated in four exhibition at Agartala by opening decorative stalls which attracted large crowds.
- (6) Display of posters on the street walls and in front of the traders shops.
- (7) Demonstration of metric system of weights in the different markets and traders' shops, and
- (8) Documentary film shows on the Metric System.

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#### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

During the year under review considerable progress was made in all branches of Education in this Territory. Implementation of most of the Plan schemes concerning Primary and Secondary Education is now the responsibility of the Tripura Territorial Council to which all the Primary & Secondary Schemes were transferred.

Enrolment of students in the two Colleges (one Government and the other non-Government) of this Territory appreciably increased during the year bringing the total figure to 1567 including 256 girl students. The local Government College was provided with additional furniture,

books, equipment etc. worth Rs. 86,500/-. 20 quarters for the staff of the M. B. B. College were constructed in the College campus. The College was faced with the problem of finding and retaining qualified teachers as the prevailing pay was not very attractive. Certain concessions in regard to basic pay have been granted and it is expected that this will stabilise the staff position of the College. The non-Government College of this Territory-the Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya at Kailasahar-was given a recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 18,621/- and non-recurring financial aid of Rs. 75,000/- during the year under review for improving the condition of the College.

#### TRAINING OF TEACHERS :

The Basic Training College at Agartala was strenthened by providing additional books, furniture, equipments etc. worth Rs. 20,800/-. Both graduate and post-graduate teachers are trained here for the Basic Schools of this Territory. 91 trainees were under-going training in this College in the year under review.

Another Basic Training College was started during the year under review at Kakraban (Udaipur). 48 trainees were under training in this College.

The Craft Teachers' Training Institute continued to train teachers in various Crafts for the Basic and Multipurpose Schools. During the year under review 52 teacher-trainees were under-going training in this Institue.

21 untrained teachers of Secondary Schools were sent outside Tripura for Training in the B. T. Course. 15 Hindi teachers were trained in the Hindi Teachers Training Institute, Agartala. 1200 untrained teachers underwent short course of orientation training for 5 weeks in 17 Centres during the year under review in accordance with the programme of orientation of non-Basic Schools to Basic pattern.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION :

Suitable grants were given to the non-Government Higher Secondary Schools for purchasing equipment, teaching aids, library

books etc. 7 Senior Basic Schools and one High School for Girls were started during the year under review. Crafts were introduced in one Middle School. Construction of 3 Boarding Houses attached to Secondary Schools and 6 quarters for teachers were started. An important measure affecting the non-Government Higher Secondary, High and Junior Schools of this Territory was taken up this year in the form of revised Grant-in-aid Rules for Recurring Grants. The new Rules concede parity between Government and non-Government Higher Secondary, High and Junior High Schools in the matter of qualifications, pay scales of teachers and the rates of tuition fees. The new Rules were given effect to from the 1st April, 1959. The liberal terms and conditions under the new Rules are expected to mitigate the problems of privately managed Schools to a large extent and lead to the improvement of their tone and standard.

With a view to effecting qualitative improvement in the teaching standard of Schools at different stages, seminars were organised. Two centrally sponsored Inter-State Seminars—one for Headmasters and Education Officers and the other for subject teachers of Secondary Schools—were organised in this Territory for the first time during the year under review.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION :

The Government of India prescribed a target of 62.5% of the age group 6-11 to be brought into the Primary Schools by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. It is a matter of satisfaction that this target has been achieved in this Territory before the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Out of the total expected population of this group (about 1.12 lacs) about 75,000 have already been brought into Schools and more than 81,000 students are expected to join Schools by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

35 Primary Schools were converted into Junior Basic Schools. One Junior Basic School, four Basic Primary and four formal primary schools were started during the year under review. Crafts were introduced in 40 Primary Schools. Constructional works of 8 quarters for Basic Schools and 5 quarters for women teachers were taken up.

2 Sub Inspectors of Schools and 85 teachers were appointed under the Scheme for Relief of the Educated unemployed and expansion of Primary Education and construction of 4 quarters were also taken up under this scheme.

#### PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION :

During the year under review additional equipment, furniture and books worth Rs. 10,500/- were provided for the existing Nursery school (Shishu Bihar, Agartala). Construction of a building of its own at an estimated cost of Rs. 94,000/- was started by the W. & B. Department.

#### SOCIAL EDUCATION :

The Janata College at Dharmanagar continued to function satisfactorily during the year under review. 290 Social Education Workers and 27 village Leaders have so far been trained in this College. 9 Village Leaders are being trained at present. During the year under review 7 Social Education Organisers received their training in the Social Education Organisers Training Centres.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION,

For imparting technical education in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Courses to the boys of this Territory a Polytechnic Institute was started with Diploma Courses in August, 1958. It is a residential institution and necessary arrangement for the accommodation of the students as well as of the staff within the campus of the Institute has been made. 60 boys are annually admitted to this Institute and the number of students on the roll in the year under review was 120. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,92,822/- was incurred towards the cost of equipment etc. including pay and allowances of the staff, stipends to students, contingencies etc. during the year under review for this Institute.

#### PROMOTION OF HINDI :

The Hindi Teachers' Training Institute at Agartala is turning out 15 Hindi Teachers every year trained in the theory and practice of

Scientific and psychological approach of teaching Hindi. Demaphone records, tape records and linguaphone records for training in correct pronunciation and intonation are prepared and exhibited in schools and centres together with other audiovisual aids. Text book materials suiting to local conditions and requirements are explored.

12 Government and 33 non-Government Hindi Prachar Centres are being run in this Territory. 1200 candidates from all these centres appeared at different examinations conducted by the Rastrabhasha Prachar Samity, Wardha, during the year under review. Cash rewards to Government servants and others totalling Rs. 2,990/- were disbursed to all those placed in the First Division. Classes have also been arranged for Government officials to learn Hindi during office hours in all the Sub-Divisions including Agartala, Sub-Divisional Hindi Mobile Libraries for these centres and Hindi Text book libraries at each centre have been organised. Financial assistance totalling Rs. 31,000/- to non-Government Hindi teaching organisations were given. A three-day Seminar of Hindi Pracharaks and Hindi Teachers was organised at Agartala where problems and methods of teaching Hindi were discussed and constructive suggestions formulated.

#### WELFARE OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED CASTES.

Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste students enjoy free tuition in all Government Institutions. During the year under review revised Grant-in-aid Rules were introduced for non-Government Higher Secondary/High/Junior High Schools of this Territory and with the introduction of the same rules, such students came to enjoy the benefit of free tuition in those schools also. The tuition fees of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students in aided M. E. Schools were re-imbursed by the Administration.

The central Scheme of Scholarships and Stipends to the students of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities was transferred to this Administration in the year under review.

**Co-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES :**

During the year one Junior Division Army wing, two Junior Division Naval wings, two Junior Division Girls' troops and one Engineering, Mechanical and Electrical Unit were raised under NCC Organisation. 4 fresh A. C. C. Units of 200 cadets were also raised. 3 Lady Officers for Junior Division Army wing and 4 Teacher Officers for Junior Division Army Wing were sent for Pre-commission training. Two Teacher Officers were trained for two Naval Wings during the year. 60 students from different schools were sent out for excursion to places of historical and educational importance.

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**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.**

It was originally proposed that by the end of the Second Plan, the entire Territory should be covered by 15 Community Development Blocks. This proposal has lately been changed and it is now decided that Tripura shall have 9 blocks by the end of the year 1960-61. Accordingly, the Plan was rephased. In addition to the existing 7 blocks, two new pre-extension blocks were allotted during the year under review which were started at Kanchanpur-Longai and Khowai respectively. These 2 blocks will enter into Stage I phase during the current year. The total number of blocks thus stands at 9 covering an area of 2,830 square miles with a total population of 8,27,386 in 2,255

villages. The position of the 9 blocks with area and population is given below :-

	AREA COVERED.	POPULATION.
<b>Sadar East</b>		
1. (Nutan Haveli & Old Agartala)	155 sq. miles	35,528
<b>Stage II Block (3rd Year).</b>		
2. Dharmanagar Stage II Block (3rd Year).	170 „	61,601
3. Kailasahar Stage I Block (4th Year).	464 „	58,624
4. Kamalpur Stage I Block (4th Year).	240 „	30,372
5. Belonia Stage I Block (3rd Year).	394 „	40,209
6. Amarpur Stage I Block (3rd Year).	527 „	28,280
7. Sabroom Stage I Block (2nd Year).	238 „	23,680
8. Kanchanpur (Pre-extension Block).	492 „	20,944
9. Khowai (Pre-extension Block).	150 „	28,148
<b>Total :</b>		<b>3,27,386</b>

In the Block areas maximum stress has been given on increasing agricultural production. People have started taking interest in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation as a result of a campaign for improved

methods of cultivation carried on by Block Officers. A large number of agricultural demonstrations were organised. Dhaincha was used in some fields as green manure. A good quantity of Boro seeds and potato seeds was distributed. During the year under review an inter-State seminar was held at Lembucherra in which all B. D. O's, Agriculture and Co-operative staff & non-official delegates participated. Discussions were held mainly on co-operation and Panchayet and lectures on improved agriculture, co-operative, development of Cottage Industries and Panchayets were also arranged.

The training programme for village leaders was organised throughout the Territory and 64 camps were organised for imparting training to 2,801 village leaders. Lectures on co-operative movement, improved agricultural operations, development of village and cottage industries and youth programmes were arranged in connection with those training camps. Practical demonstration on the use of improved implements for different agricultural operations, viz. thinning, hoeing, weeding, manuring etc. were given and the farmers were particularly impressed by the Japanese paddy weeder, combined seed drill and wheel hoes. Demand for getting these improved implements and chemical fertilisers from all parts of the Territory increased this year. There was no major flood during the year but the Jhum crops were greatly damaged by rodents. In order to give financial assistance to the rat affected people particularly the jhumias, agricultural loans and *Dadan* loans were issued to them. Besides, free seeds, worth Rs. 5,200/- were distributed under the Tribal Welfare Programme.

Almost all the blocks have now got the full contingent of Social Education Workers who are carrying out literacy drive in their respective areas. During the year 3,796 persons were made literate. Apart from spreading literacy, the Social Education Workers also educate the people in taking up new ideas and new methods in agricultural and other spheres of life. Holding of Village Leaders Training Camps was encouraged under this programme and grants were also given to Central Social Welfare Board to carry out Children and Women Welfare Programme in some selected blocks. Expenditure under Social Education Programme during the year 1959-60 was to the tune of Rs. 1,27,987/-.



The following statement will show the amount of expenditure incurred in each Block during the year under review :—

SL. No.	NAME OF BLOCK.	AMOUNT SPENT (during 1959-60)
1.	Sadar East (Nutan Haveli and Old Agartala).	82,731
2.	Dharmanagar.	92,782
3.	Kailasahar.	2,76,473
4.	Kamalpur.	1,34,796
5.	Belonia.	2,30,765
6.	Sabroom.	1,68,549
7.	Amarpur.	6,30,812
8.	Kanchanpur-Longai.	28,091
9.	Khowai.	10,860
		<hr/> TOTAL : 16,55,859 <hr/>

#### TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

The foremost scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in Tripura relates to weaning the tribals away from practising shifting cultivation by settling them on land as permanent cultivators. Each Jhumia family is allotted arable land and given a grant of Rs. 500/- in two instalments for purchasing seeds, bullocks and agricultural implements. Colonies are also set up where additional facilities such as drinking water, Irrigation, Co-operative Society, Recreation Centre, Demonstration farm, Industrial centre, School, Dispensary etc. are provided. According to the 1951 census, there are about 21,000 Jhumia families in Tripura. Of them 9,554 families (including 1,106 families in the 12 Tribal Colonies) had been settled by the end of the year 1958-59. During the year under review 1,611 families were settled.

Four Tribal Colonies were also set up at the following places with 300 inmates at each :-

- |                      |     |                            |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 1. Kachucherra       | ... | (Kamalpur Sub-Division)    |
| 2. Baithangbari      | ... | (Dharmanagar Sub-Division) |
| 3. South Hichacherra | ... | (Belonia Sub-Division)     |
| 4. Kaladhepa         | ... | (Sabroom Sub-Division)     |

Under the Educational programme for tribals, 8 new wings of Boarding houses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 38,852/- at the following places :-

- |                                   |     |          |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. Udaipur Ramesh High School     | ... | 2 wings. |
| 2. „ Senior Basic „               | ... | 2 „      |
| 3. Pragati Vidya Bhaban, Agartala | ... | 2 „      |
| 4. Kamalpur H. E. School          | ... | 2 „      |

These new wings will provide accommodation for 64 tribal students.

Besides, 13 Primary schools located in the tribal areas were given a grant of Rs. 1,000/- each for the renovation of the school building. To encourage the traditional mode of recreation, songs and dances amongst tribals, two cultural centres were started—one at Ramnagar (Sadar) and the other at Kathaliacherra (Belonia)—at a cost of Rs. 5,969/-.

Under the programme of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 30 Bunds were constructed in tribal areas for irrigation and pisciculture and improved seeds and fertilisers worth Rs. 0.161 lakhs and pedigree birds and pig worth of Rs. 0.055 lakhs were distributed among the tribals free of cost. A sum of Rs. 0.259 lakhs was given to the tribals as subsidy for making terraces @ Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/- per acre. 60 acres of tilla land were converted into terrace fields in the Bishramganj, Karamchera and Nabinchera Tribal colonies during the year under review.

Two itinerant survey medical teams started in 1956-57 continued to function during the year. Besides, the mobile medical dispensaries started in the year 1958-59 at Chhaumanu (Kailasahar Sub-Division) also continued to function. The Scheme for constructing wells for

drinking water under Tribal Welfare was handed over to the Tripura Territorial Council for execution. 30 wells were completed by the Tripura Territorial Council at a cost of Rs. 0·454 lakhs.

34 tribal girls who received training as Dhais were given stipends.

The Co-operative movement is being fostered in tribal areas by starting Co-operative Purchase and Sale societies. 22 societies were started during the first 3 years of the Second Plan. Three new societies were started during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 39,000/-. Three forest labourer co-operative societies set up at Garjee, Moharipur and Charilam continued to function.

The tribals were encouraged to undertake training in various industries such as spinning, weaving, carpentry, smithy, basket and leather work etc. by offering stipends and grants for raw materials. During the year under review, 30 tribal trainees received stipends at a rate of Rs. 50/- each per month. 20 ex-trainees were given grants for purchasing raw materials.

Two Training-cum-Production Centres (one at Kanchigaon in the Sonamura Sub-Division and the other at Mohuripur in the Belonia Sub-Division) and two mobile training institutes (one at Chakmaghat in the Khowai Sub-Division and the other at Manu Bankul in the Sabroom Sub-Division) were started during the year.

With a view to encouraging the tradition of weaving and spinning among the tribals, a sum of Rs. 0·050 lakhs had been allotted for purchasing products of their handicrafts out of which Rs. 0·030 was spent. A sum of Rs. 0·100 lakhs had also been allotted for giving grants to Mahila Samities for purchasing equipment and raw materials, yarns, sewing machines, looms etc. out of which Rs. 0·092 lakhs was given as financial assistance to 25 Mahila Samities during the year.

12 S. P. T. bridges and culverts were constructed in the tribal areas at a cost of Rs. 0·895 during the year under review.

In all a sum of Rs. 16·662 lakhs was spent for the welfare of Scheduled tribes during the year under review.

#### SCHEDULED CASTES :

According to the 1951 census, the population of scheduled Castes in Tripura is 40,457 only. A sum of Rs. 1·90 lakhs was provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of these communities. The total expenditure on the schemes for their welfare till the end of the year 1958-59 was Rs. 1·547 lakhs. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 0·456 lakhs as detailed below :—

1. Housing	...	Rs. 0·150 lakhs.
2. Education	...	Rs. 0·182 „
3. Industries	...	Rs. 0·124 „
		<hr/>

Under the Housing Scheme, 50 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were given grant @ Rs. 300/- per head for the renovation of their houses, purchase of G. C. I. sheets etc. Under the Education Scheme, the Administration reimbursed the tuition fees of all the Scheduled Caste students reading in the recognised non-Government secondary schools. The Scheduled Caste trainees under Cottage Industries received stipend @ Rs. 50/- each per month and necessary grants for purchasing raw materials. Under the scheme, 13 trainees were given stipend and 18 ex-trainees were given grants for purchasing raw materials.

A total sum of Rs. 110.00 lakhs was allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura in the Second Five Year Plan. By the end of the year 1958-59 the expenditure of Rs. 56.989 lakhs was incurred. During the year under review Rs. 17.12 lakhs was spent, thus bringing the progressive total of expenditure to Rs. 74.109 lakhs.

A statement showing the progress of welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes during the year under review is given below :—

### WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Total Plan Provision.	Expenditure during 1956-57.	Expenditure during 1957-58.	Expenditure during 1958-59.	Expenditure during 1959-60.
1.	Education.	4.80	0.460	1.164	1.005	0.937
2.	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry.	9.83	1.482	1.773	0.890	1.362
3.	Medical & Public Health	6.72	0.427	0.612	0.369	0.664
4.	Industries.	4.90	0.370	0.723	0.540	1.5634
5.	Housing.	5.00	0.590	0.256	Nil	Nil
6.	Communication.	1.00	Nil	0.200	Nil	0.895
7.	Co-operation.	1.63	0.080	0.331	0.388	0.439
8.	Discretionary Grant.	0.60	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.015
9.	Jhumia Settlement.	61.12	11.100	16.021	12.561	8.467
10.	Colony including Common Programme.	—	—	—	—	2.324
11.	Legal Aid.	—	—	—	—	Nil
TOTAL :—		95.60	14.529	21.200	15.873	16.6673

### WELFARE SCHEME FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Housing	0.90	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.1815
2.	Education.	0.25	0.068	0.13	0.16	0.124
3.	Industries.	0.75	0.320	0.085	0.115	0.150
TOTAL :—		1.90	0.538	0.365	0.425	0.4555

**WORKS & BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.**

The Works & Buildings Department of the Tripura Administration comprises the following Direction and Executive Offices :—

**DIRECTION OFFICE.**

1. Office of the Principal Engineer, Agartala.
2. Office of the Superintending Engineer, Additional Circle, Agartala.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES.**

1. Agartala Division (Headquarters-Agartala) with 5 Sub-Divisions.
2. Rehabilitation Engineering Division (Headquarters-Agartala) with 5 Sub-Divisions.
3. Electrical & Mechanical Division (Headquarters-Agartala) with 6 Sub-Divisions.
4. Northern Division (Headquarters-Dharmanagar) with 3 sub-Divisions.
5. Southern Division (Headquarters-Udaipur) with 4 Sub-Divisions.
6. Minor Irrigation Division (Headquarters-Agartala) with 3 Sub-Divisions.

The Works & buildings Department has got the following sanctioned posts of Engineering staff :—

	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.
The Principal Engineer, Head of the Department.	—	1	1
The Superintending Engineer, Direction Officer.	—	1	1
<b>ROAD &amp; BUILDING BRANCHES.</b>			
Executive Engineers.	1	3	4
Surveyor of Works.	—	1	1
Assistant Engineers.	5	17	22

	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.
Asstt. Architect.	—	1	1
Overseer.	15	55	70
<b>ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL BRANCH.</b>			
Executive Engineer.	—	1	1
Asstt. Engineer.	1	4	5
Overseer.	—	14	14
<b>MINOR IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD PROTECTION.</b>			
Executive Engineer.	—	1	1
Asstt. Engineer.	—	3	3
Overseer.	—	9	9

Shri R. K. Saha is the present Principal Engineer who is also the Head of the Department. He has under his direct control the following :—

- (1) The Surveyor of works for structural Design and quantity Surveying.
- (2) The Assistant Architect for Architectural works.
- (3) The Executive Engineer, Agartala Division, Agartala.
- (4) The Executive Engineer, Rehabilitation Engineering Division, Agartala.
- (5) The Executive Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Division, Agartala.

The Northern Division, Dharmanagar, the Southern Division Udaipur and the Minor Irrigation Division, Agartala are under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer, Additional Circle. This post is held by Shri A. K. Sen. The Superintending Engineer is also under the control of the Principal Engineer, both for Administrative and Technical matters.

The Assam-Agartala Road Division which was entrusted with the work of constructing the Assam-Agartala Road was closed with effect from 31. 5. 59 after the completion of the main works on that Road. The remaining works on this road are being looked after by the Northern Division, Dharmanagar and the Rehabilitation Engineering Division, Agartala.

## PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

### COMMUNICATION :

Against the Second plan provision of Rs. 334·14 lakhs for works under the Works & Buildings Department a sum of Rs. 214·27 lakhs was spent upto March, 1959. The booked expenditure upto 31.3.60 during 1959-60 is Rs. 53·21 lakhs and the known liabilities sure to be adjusted in the final accounts for the year are Rs. 1·76 lakhs. Thus the total expenditure to the end of 1959-60 will be Rs. 269·24 lakhs,

### ASSAM-AGARTALA ROAD :

This road passes through high hill ranges of Baramura, Atharamura and Longtharai and is the life line of Tripura as this is the only road link of Tripura with the rest of India. Originally it was a fair weather road. The black topping (12') and widening (24') was completed during the year under review thereby making it into an all weather road. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 150·84 lakhs including three major bridges on the rivers Deo, Manu and Khowai. This road also connects the Sub-divisional headquarters of Dharmanagar, Khowai, Kamalpur and Kailasahar by feeder roads. Some other roads connecting the interior parts such as Kumarghat-Nabihampara road and Panisagar-Kanchanpur Road have also branched off from the Assam-Agartala Road. Formation works of Kumarghat-Kanchanpur section of Kumarghat-Nabihampara Road were nearly completed.

### AGARTALA-UDAIPUR-SABROOM ROAD (85 MILES) :

This road passes through hill ranges and through the Sub-divisions of Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom and is only next in importance to the Assam-Agartala Road. This is the road which connects the southern part of the Territory with the Assam-Agartala Road via Agartala and consequently with the other parts of India. The metalling (9' & 12') work has been taken up. The estimated cost is Rs. 56·83 lakhs. Construction work for a length of 17 miles out of 26 miles from Udaipur to the Muhuri River was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 8·37 lakhs. The Belonia-Bogafa



Road which connects the Sub-Divisional headquarters of Belonia and the Bistranganj-Melaghar-Sonamura Road (39 miles) which connects the Sub-Divisional headquarters of Sonamura have branched off from this Road. Collection of materials for black-topping of the Agartala-Udaipur Section of this road was undertaken during the year.

**MONSOON DAMAGES :**

Nearly 20 miles of the Assam-Agartala Road passes through shaly area which is causing trouble in the matter of maintenance of roads and it has become very difficult to keep the road in proper order of maintenance during the monsoon. This part of the road is being specially treated. Special repair work was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs out of which works involving an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs were completed during the year.

**BRIDGES :**

The following three major bridges on the Assam-Agartala Road were completed during the previous year (1958-59) at the estimated cost mentioned against each.

	ESTIMATED COST.
1. The Khowai Bridge at Teliamura (Khowai Division)	Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
2. The Manu Bridge at Manu (Kailasahar Sub-Division)	Rs. 5.02 lakhs.
3. The Deo Bridge at Pacharthal (Dharmanagar Sub-Division)	Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

All the bridges are single lane Hamilton trusses bridges with brick masonry twin well foundations.

The existing bridge over the river Howra on the Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom Road is a single lane bridge with its foundation of screw pile type. This bridge is to be replaced by a double lane R. C. C. balanced cantilaver bridge with concrete foundations which is expected to be taken up during 1960-61.

The construction of another major bridge over the river Gumati is also expected to be taken up during the current financial year which will be an R. C. C. Bridge (Double lane) with massonry foundations.

#### POWER SCHEMES.

During the year under review three new power houses in the three Sub-Divisional Towns—Dharmanagar, Kailasahar and Udaipur—were commissioned under the Rural Electrification Scheme. Plans for the electrification of Khowai and Teliamura have been completed and these two places are expected to be electrified within the current year.

#### MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

The Minor Irrigation Division was opened in November, 1959 with a view to investigating the feasibility of and executing Minor Irrigation Schemes in different chharras or streamlets. During the year under review the first phase of the implementation of the drainage and reclamation of the Khowra Beel scheme Kailasahar at a cost of Rs. 1.61 lakhs was taken up. This scheme, when implemented, will reclaim 1140 acres of agricultural land.

Field surveys were carried out for 2 schemes in Goramaracharra in the Howra Basin, 3 Schemes in Lalcharra, Sarducharra and Sarbangcharra in the Khowai Basin, 2 Schemes in Baikaracharra and Piloc chara in the Muhuri Basin, and 1 Scheme in Fulchhari in the Dhalai Basin.

In the past there was no arrangement to gauge the flow of the chharras or streamlets which flood through this Territory. With the inception of the Minor Irrigation Division discharge observation in several chharras has been taken up and this programme covers up as may as 48 chharras or streamlets at present.

#### FLOOD PROTECTION WORKS.

Agartala town on the river Howra, Sonamura on the Gumati, Belonia on the Muhuri, Khowai on the river Khowai are affected by Monsoon flood every year. Protection measures at these places were

taken up and completed during previous years. In addition to these, protection and erosion control works in many other places were also done by Works & Buildings Department. The total expenditure incurred during the Second Plan period on this account upto 31. 3. 60 was Rs. 16.54 lakhs.

The total area of land and the population affected by flood during the last four years are as follows :—

AREA AFFECTED.	POPULATION AFFECTED.
1956-57—125 sq. miles.	1,06,900
1957-58— —	—
1958-59— 142	5,153
1959-60— 6 „	3,500

During the year under review (1959-60) Flood protection work at Kailasahar at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.32 lakhs was taken up.

#### BUILDING WORKS :

The construction work for the 250—bed Hospital building at Kunjaban at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.00 lakhs was taken up in 1958-59 and works on various Blocks and wards progressed well during the year under review. The expenditure incurred upto 31. 3. 60 was Rs. 10.50 lakhs.

One 20—bed Hospital at Belonia at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.08 lakhs was completed and handed over to the Tripura Territorial Council in 1959-60.

One permanent Hostel building for girl students of the Maharaja Bir Bikram College at Agartala was completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. So long there was no facility for residential accommodation for girl students in the premises of the College in Agartala. This hostel will solve the problem of accommodation of girl students in the college premises. Similarly one Boarding House for the girl students of Tulshibati Girls' School at Agartala was completed at a cost of Rs. 0.99 lakhs and handed over to the Tripura Territorial Council.

During the year under review construction work of the two Basic Training Colleges with hostels (one at Panisagar and the other at Kakraban), one Nursery school at Agartala and a building for the Craft Teachers' Training Institute at Agartala was taken up.

To tide over immediate difficulties of office accommodation construction of a new office building which was taken up at a cost of Rs. 1.18 lakhs during 1957-58 was nearly completed. The construction work of the Fire Service Station building, Police Radio Headquarters building and the Police Office building at Agartala which were taken up during 1958-59 progressed well during the year.

There is acute shortage of residential accommodation at Agartala. For providing facilities for accommodation of Officers and staff a scheme for construction of 42 'B' type quarters for the Police personnel at Agartala at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.94 lakhs has been taken up. During the year under review, 6 'D' type quarters and 6 'C'2 type quarters were constructed at Agartala. Besides these, some other quarters in the Sub-Divisional towns were also constructed.

The W. & B. Department constructed buildings for C. D. Block/ N. E. S. Blocks also. One primary Health Centre at Nutannagar and a building for the headquarters of the Amarpur Multipurpose Block were completed, and the Office building-cum-Information Centre for the said Block was taken up in 1959-60. The construction work of the Office building-cum-Information Centre at the N. E. S. Block Headquarters at Bogafa (Belonia) was also taken up during the year.

The approximate length of the Agartala Town Road is 30 miles. Out of this, only 1.75 miles are black-topped and the remaining 28.25 miles are either metalled or Kutcha. The metalled roads are also worn out and are not able to meet the needs of the increasing traffic in the town. An amount of Rs. 12.02 lakhs for the improvement of the existing black topped roads, black-topping and re-metalling the existing metalled roads and metalling the unmetalled Roads was sanctioned and the work was taken in hand in 1959-60.

This work is financed by the Agartala Municipality who received

the money as grant-in-aid from the Government of India and is being executed by the W. & B. Department.

**WORKSHOP :**

There is no proper work-shop in this locality in the private sector. All Government machinery including road-making machinery are therefore being looked after by the work-shop under the W. & B. Department. This work-shop handled as many as 684 jobs for repairs of Government jeeps, trucks and other machinery during the year under review.

**REHABILITATION WORKS :**

There are several colonies scattered throughout the Territory for accommodation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. A scheme for construction of 97 Primary Schools in different colonies for providing facilities of education for the children was approved for Rs. 11.85 lakhs. During the year under review 42 Primary Schools were taken up of which the construction of 33 school was completed.

Similarly, for providing medical facilities to the displaced persons in different colonies, a scheme for construction of 42 dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 4.92 lakhs was sanctioned and out of these, 28 dispensaries were taken up and 18 were completed during the year.

With a view to settling the displaced persons a scheme for the construction of a Market in Maharajganj Bazar at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was sanctioned. The work progressed satisfactorily during the year.

A scheme for providing a 'Home for unattached Women' at a cost of Rs. 3.03 lakhs was taken up. The work on this scheme also progressed satisfactorily.

For resettlement of the displaced persons a scheme for the construction of a Township at Narsingharh, 12 miles from Agartala, at a cost of Rs. 4.03 lakhs was taken up. A sum of Rs. 1.52 lakhs was spent upto 31. 3. 60 and the work progressed according to schedule.

**EXPENDITURE DURING 1959-60 :**

The total expenditure incurred during 1959-60 by this Department under various heads of accounts was Rs. 170·95 lakhs.

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**LABOUR DEPARTMENT.**

**ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY :**

The Labour Officer is the Head of the Administrative machinery responsible for the implementation of all labour laws in this Territory. He is assisted by four Labour Inspectors and one Factory Inspector. The Labour Officer functions in various other capacities such as the Chief Inspector of Factories, Registrar of Trade Unions, Conciliation Officer, Chief Inspector of Plantations etc. For better implementation of the various provisions under different labour laws, particularly those relating to tea plantation labour in Kailashahar and Dharmanagar Sub-Divisions, an inspectorate was opened at Kailashahar and one Labour Inspector was posted there during the year under review. The following labour laws are in force at present in this Territory :—

1. The Plantations Labour Act, 1951.
2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
3. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
4. The Factories Act, 1948.
5. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
6. The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
7. The Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940.
8. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1952.
9. The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.
10. The Working Journalists Act, 1955.
11. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.
12. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and
13. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.

As per provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the Air Transport Service and the Road Transport Service operating in the Union Territory of Tripura have been declared as public Utility services.

At the end of 1959-60 the total number of Factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, was 69. These factories have been registered under the Factories Act by the Labour Officer in his capacity as the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Three new trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 during the year under review bringing the total number of registered Trade Unions in this Territory to 37.

During the year under review 149 cases under the Industrial Disputes Act were received out of which 51 disputes were amicably settled and 74 cases disposed of by the intervention of the Conciliation Officer. The remaining cases were pending at the end of the year.

953 Units (Tea Estates, shops and establishments, Trade Unions etc.) were inspected under different labour laws during the year.

Four prosecutions were launched against the proprietors of shops and establishments for breaches of the provisions of the Tripura shops and Establishments Rules, 1953. 4 cases were pending from the previous year. Out of these 8 pending cases, 6 convictions were secured for breaches of the provisions of the Tripura Shops and Establishments Rules, 1953.

#### LABOUR WELFARE ACTIVITIES :

Two labour welfare centres at Fatikcherra and Kalacherra have been working. They provide recreational and educational facilities and vocational training to the tea plantation workers during their off-time. Some sporting goods, materials for bamboo and cane work, two radio sets, newspapers etc., have been provided in these centres.

A coaching class for education of the children of labourers has been continuing in the centre at Kalacherra. One night school for adult labourers in each centre has also been continuing.

**LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE UNDER THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.**

One Labour Welfare Centre has been continuing at Manu Valley Tea Estate in Kailashahar Sub-Division since the 25th March, 1957. Sporting goods for indoor and outdoor games, musical instruments, a radio set, newspapers etc. have been supplied to this centre. Besides, arrangements have been made to impart training to the labourers in bamboo and cane work, tailoring, sewing and embroidery etc. Two coaching classes—one for children and the other for adult workers—have been continuing. The budget provision for the centre was Rs. 6,500/- for the year 1959-60 out of which Rs. 6,365/- was spent. The construction work of the centre building and staff quarters was taken up during the year under review. The amount spent for this purpose was Rs. 17,711/-. The staff quarters of Kalacherra and Fatikoherra Labour Welfare Centres were completed.

Ten Radiola Community listening sets were distributed to eight Tea Estates and two Labour Welfare Centres under Sadar Sub-Division for the recreational facilities of the tea garden labourers in 1959-60. Occasional cinema shows were arranged in tea gardens with the help of the Publicity Department.

The total Revenue realised as fees for registration of Factories and Trade Unions during the year under review was Rs. 5,270/-.

**TRAINING OF LABOUR INSPECTOR :**

One labour Inspector was sent for training in the Diploma course of Social Welfare in the Indian Institute of Social Science and Business Management, Calcutta.

**EVALUATION COMMITTEE :**

An Evaluation Committee was constituted in 1958-59 for examining the extent of implementation of agreements, settlements, awards etc. and to advise how the difficulties could be overcome. During the year under review two meetings of the committee were held.



**EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE :**

The District Employment Exchange which was opened in 1956-57 has been functioning satisfactorily. Below is given a statement indicating registration, placements etc. for the year under review :—

(i) Total number of applicants registered and re-registered	...	5445
(ii) Total number placed	...	809
(iii) Total number of applicants who found work with their own effort known to the Exchange (Direct recruitment)	...	70
(iv) Total number of registrants remaining in the Live Register on 31. 3. 60.	...	3310

The Employment Service has been extended to the interior areas also. Registrations were made at the spot in different Sub-Divisions while spot recruitment was made for antimalaria workers.

(v) Guide to careers are sold and career talks are given to school students by the Assistant Employment Officer occasionally for helping the school leavers in planning their future career.

**EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAMME.**

Collection of information under the Employment Market programme has been started in Tripura in the public sector. Information in respect of the private sector is collected only within the Agartala Municipality. In all 55 establishments have been covered in the public sector and 50 establishments under the private sector so far.

**FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES :****Food.**

1. With an annual production of about 41,00,000 maunds of rice for a population of about 10 lakhs, Tripura is at present a deficit area. After the harvest, local procurement of some quantity of rice and paddy is made from some surplus pockets. The available surplus is not, however, very large. During the year under review 44,018 mds. of rice and paddy were procured by the Administration from the local markets as against 25,475 mds. of the previous year.

2. A small organisation for dealing with the problems of distribution of foodgrains has been in existence in Tripura since 1949. In the district level it is run under the control and supervision of the District Magistrate who is assisted by a Controller of Supplies and other staff. This Organisation purchases foodgrains from the surplus areas of the Territory, arranges imports of an adequate quantity from Central Government stocks and releases the stock thus acquired in the lean season at a fixed price.

3. The purchase price of the Administration for rice of fair average quality is fixed at between Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 per maund. Purchases are made through the appointed procurement agents who get a small commission as their remuneration. Whenever available the local Co-operative Societies are appointed as Government procuring agents.

4. To meet the deficit this Administration has to import considerable quantities of foodgrains from the stock of the Central Government at Calcutta every year. The figures of import during the last three years are as follows :—

YEAR.	QUANTITY IMPORTED		TOTAL.
	RICE.	WHEAT.	
1957-58	5,97,834 mds.	27,000 mds.	6,24,834 mds.
1958-59	5,12,635 mds.	64,944 mds.	5,77,579 mds.
1959-60	5,76,555 mds.	37,278 mds.	6,13,833 mds.

5. For proper storage of foodgrains imported from Calcutta and procured locally the Administration has constructed a number of godowns. During the year under review there were 26 Government-owned godowns including 12 prefabricated godowns with a total storage capacity of 3,61,800 mds. and 5 rented godowns with a storage capacity of 59,400 mds. These prefabricated structures have been received from the U. S. A. under the T. C. M. programme through the Government of India.

6. To ensure supplies of foodgrains to the consumers at a reasonable price in the lean months the Administration releases stock through fair price shops at a fixed price of Rs. 18/- per md. at all places where market price goes beyond Rs. 26/- per md. The Administration is required to pay a subsidy of approximately Rs. 7/- per md. in releasing the stock through fair price shops at this price. The scale of supplies is 12 oz. per day per adult and 6 oz. per minor. The number of fair price shops increases in the lean season. After the harvest the market price usually comes down and the fair price shops in most of the rural areas are closed. The number of fair price shops and the quantity of foodgrains released from Government stock during the last two years are indicated below :—

Year.	No. of fair price shops at the Peak period.	Appro. population covered at the peak period.	Total release through fair price shops during the year.
1	2	3	4
1958-59	115	6,64,054	4,59,929 mds. Rice 51,224 mds. Wheat
1959-60	120	6,94,393	4,70,468 mds. Rice 30,782 mds. Wheat 10,570 mds. Paddy

Sale from the fair price shops to individuals is made on the basis of the family ration card which is issued after due enquiry. The running of the fair price shops is entrusted to dealers who get a small commission for their remuneration. Wherever available, Co-operative Societies are appointed as dealers for running the fair price shops of their respective localities.

The average market price of rice in Tripura during the year under review was Rs. 22.17 N. P. per maund.

## CIVIL SUPPLIES :

1. The responsibility for maintaining supplies of all essential commodities including building materials is with the District Magistrate & Collector at the District level. He is assisted by the Controller of Supplies and a skeleton staff of the Civil Supplies Section of his office.

2. Regulation of trade in textiles, cement, iron and steel, coal and various other essential commodities is being dealt with by this section including keeping a watch over regular supplies of petroleum products.

3. Due to acute transport difficulties, maintenance of adequate supplies of different commodities in Tripura is a difficult problem. This section does not directly enter into any trade but makes all possible endeavours to keep the supply running by regulating the trade through licences, permits, authorisations etc. and by taking adequate measures for the solution of various transport and other difficulties.

4. Supply of controlled and other essential goods generally remained steady during the year under review except coal, iron and steel and sugar.

Supplies of coal through Pakistan were suspended for a long time due to the sealing of the Tripura-Pakistan border in 1958 and other troubles arising out of posting of Pakistani troops at the Akhaura rail-head. Coal continues to be brought via Pakistan as it cannot bear the freight load via Kalkalighat. Every attempt is made for maintenance of regular supply of coal but the import was not satisfactory this year due to shortage of coal wagons. Shortage of steel continued during the year under review as adequate supply from the producers was not available.

5. All supplies to this territory except coal and salt are now being received by the all-India rail route and by the Steamer-cum-railway route via Kalkalighat and Karimganj ghat respectively. This raises the landed cost as the distance from Agartala to Kalkalighat is about 145 miles over which the commodities are to be carried

by trucks. Supply of petroleum products via Pakistan rail heads has also been stopped and is maintained by motor transport over the Assam-Agartala Road.

6. In July, 1959, there was an acute shortage of sugar due to introduction of a new system of control over distribution of sugar from mills. To tide over the situation about 857 mds. of sugar had to be air-lifted from Calcutta on payment of a subsidy of Rs. 7,706.

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### ELECTION

The Legal Remembrancer has been designated as the Chief Electoral Officer who looks after the election work in addition to his own duties. There is one whole time Assistant Chief Electoral Officer who assists the Chief Electoral Officer in his work. The District Magistrate has been designated as the Electoral Registration Officer and Returning Officer, House of People, and all the Sub-Divisional Officers and Additional Sub-Divisional Officers have been designated as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers. The Sub-Divisional Officers are the Returning Officers of the Territorial Council constituencies in their respective jurisdiction.

In accordance with the programme approved by the Election Commission, Electoral rolls of one-third of the total area of this Territory were intensively revised in 1958 and those of another one-third area were intensively revised in 1959. Electoral rolls of two-third area were then finally published on the 30th December, 1959.\*

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\* NOTE : As per programme intensive revision of the rest one third area was completed by May, 1960 and the draft rolls were duly published on 13. 8. 60. Final publication of electoral rolls will be made on 15. 11. 60.

Some of the refugees could not enrol their names as electors for want of Citizenship certificates. The question of simplifying the procedure for registration of the refugees is being considered so that they can get their names enrolled after obtaining Citizenship certificates.

In view of the backwardness and remoteness of the area and administrative difficulties, it has been found difficult to introduce marking system of voting in Tripura. It has been decided to hold the next general election in Tripura under the balloting system.

Consequent upon the death of one member of the Tripura Territorial Council from Dharmanagar South Constituency one bye-election was held during the year under review and the seat was filled up in January, 1960.

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#### REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT.

In pursuance of the declared policy of the Administration the following activities of the Rehabilitation Department were transferred to the normal Departments of the Administration or the Territorial Council during the year under review :—

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1. (a) Vocational training (excluding vocational training of displaced unattached women)  |  | To the Industries Department with effect from 1. 7. 59.       |
| (b) Industrial activities (excluding Fruit Canning, Factory and Co-operative Rehabilitation of displaced unattached women).   |  |   |
| 2. Education Section (excluding financial assistance to displaced students prosecuting studies in general arts, science and technical courses after passing the School Final/Higher Secondary Examination). |  | To the Tripura Territorial Council with effect from 1. 7. 59. |

3. Maintenance of dispensaries established in Government sponsored colonies.		To the Tripura Territorial Council with effect from 1. 9. 59.
4. Treatment of and financial assistance to displaced T. B. patients.		To the Medical Department with effect from 1. 9. 59
5. Water supply arrangement and roads in Government sponsored colonies in rural areas.		To the Tripura Territorial Council with effect from 1. 8. 59.
6. Maintenance of buildings and hutments constructed out of the fund of the Rehabilitation Department.		To the Works & Buildings Department with effect from 1. 10. 59.

Maintenance of the Infirmary, the Development Unit, and the Fruit Canning Factory and the works pertaining to the grant of financial assistance to the displaced students prosecuting studies in arts, science and technical courses after passing the School Final or higher Secondary Examination were also transferred to the normal Departments of the Administration during the year.

The Engineering works were transferred to the Works & Buildings Department in the previous year.

The residuary activities of the Rehabilitation Department during the year under review centred round completion of Rehabilitation of partially rehabilitated displaced families and arrangement for rehabilitation of displaced unattached women.

Acquisition of 2,000 acres of arable land for distribution amongst 27,000 families rehabilitated under old colony schemes was taken up. Due to manifold difficulties such as non-availability of arable land contiguous to the existing colonies and unwillingness of the Jotedars to part with their land at 1946 rates only 300 acres could be procured during the year under report.

Survey and plotwise demarcation etc. of the land allotted to the displaced persons in Government sponsored colonies were also under-

taken. 30,000 acres were surveyed and demarcated during the year under report. More than 34,000 acres are yet to be dealt with,

Out of the total sanctioned outlay of Rs. 22.43 lakhs an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was spent on the completion of development works in Government sponsored colonies. An amount of Rs. 23.56 lakhs was paid as compensation for land acquired upto 31. 3. 60. Prorata distribution of the amount will be made, after award for compensation for acquired land is finalised.

To increase the agricultural holding of the displaced persons rehabilitated in Government sponsored colonies, 3,300 acres of tilla land were proposed to be terraced during the year. Out of this, 2,552.18 acres were actually brought under terrace cultivation during the year under review benefiting 9,873 displaced families.

#### REHABILITATION OF UNATTACHED WOMEN.

The total number of displaced unattached families at the beginning of the year was 1,440. Out of these, 125 families could be given rehabilitation on land under the Prototype and Land Purchase Schemes. Another 44 families were shifted to the site for Co-operative Rehabilitation of trained unattached women. Of the remaining 1,271 families 747 are in Homes, 135 are under training, 139 are in the Infirmary and 250 families are living outside the Homes but getting maintenance assistance.

#### PROGRESS OF REHABILITATION WORK.

In all 2,715 families were rehabilitated during the year under review. 3,320.00 acres of land (1,635.00 acres khas and 1,685.00 acres acquired) were utilised during the year for rehabilitation of the displaced families.

The scheme for rehabilitation of 250 trained unattached women's families at Narshingarh on Co-operative basis is under implementation. 44 families were shifted to the site during the year 1959-60.

128 unattached women with their grown-up boys were rehabilitated under Land purchase scheme during the year 1959-60.

During the year under report, 114 displaced unattached women completed their training and 150 unattached women were undergoing



training in different trades and crafts at Abhoynagar Vocational Training Centre and an amount of Rs. 1,02,612/- was spent for the purpose.

During the year 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 3,00,000/- was spent for giving financial assistance to 9 non-Government educational institutions for construction of additional accommodation. A sum of Rs. 29,000/- was spent during the year for giving financial assistance to 108 displaced students prosecuting studies in general arts and science. A further sum of Rs. 22,000/- was given to 69 displaced students studying technical and professional courses.

The position in regard to the recovery of loan advanced to the displaced persons during the year under review is indicated below :—

(i) No. of demand notices served	...	6,796
(ii) No. of certificate cases filed	...	1,962
(iii) Amount due for recovery	...	Rs. 27,80,000/-
(iv) Amount recovered	...	Rs. 94,094/-

The total expenditure incurred during the year 1959-60 was as follows :—

**GRANT—**

Relief	...	Rs. 7,55,425/-
Rehabilitation	...	Rs. 33,56,804/-
		<hr/> Rs. 41,12,229/-

**LOAN —**

Rs. 78,77,141/-

**TOTAL :** 

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Rs. 1,19,89,370/-

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**STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.**

The Statistical Department of the Tripura Administration serves as the Central Unit for co-ordination, analysis and dissemination of all statistical data relating to different Departments. The Statistical Officer is in-charge of the Department under the direct control of the Secretary of the Department.

Since March, 1956, the post of the Statistical Officer had been lying vacant and Shri C. R. Paul, Assistant Secretary, in addition to his own duties, had to supervise the activities of the Statistical Department. The post was filled up during the year under review by Shri J. Saha, who is the present Statistical Officer.

The main functions of this Department are as follows :—

- (i) Collection and compilation of forecasts of all crops, collection of fortnightly prices of essential commodities, Tea statistics, Employment statistics and other Official statistics ;
- (ii) Compilation of Index of prices and cost of living Index for middle and menial class people ;
- (iii) Diagrammatical and Pictorial representation of Statistical data.
- (iv) Compilation and publication of Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Annual Bulletin of staff statistics and Tripura in Statistics ;
- (v) Collection and compilation of materials for the Statistical Abstract of India ;
- (vi) Giving guidance and assistance to other Departments in regard to the work relating to Statistics and Planning ;
- (vii) Conducting of various periodical and Ad-hoc surveys ;
- (viii) Statistical work relating to Development Blocks ; and
- (ix) Compilation and publication of the Annual Statistical Abstract of Tripura.

During the year under review the following publications were issued by the Department :—

1. Quarterly Bulletins of Economics and Statistics for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of 1958 and the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1959 ;
2. Bulletin of Tea Statistics for 1957 and 1958 ;
3. Tripura in Statistics—1958-59 ; and
4. Monthly Price Bulletin.

The total expenditure incurred by this Department during the year was Rs. 52,674.43 N.P.

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### **PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.**

The executive wing of the Publicity Department in this Territory is the Office of the District Publicity Officer. This organisation is headed by the District Publicity Officer who is assisted by three Assistant Publicity Officers, with 15 other members of the staff. Of the three Assistant Publicity Officers, two work as Field Publicity Officers with the Mobile Publicity Units.

Besides this organisation, there is a Field Publicity Unit of the Five Year Plan Publicity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, stationed in this Territory with a Field Publicity Officer at its head.

The Publicity Department expanded its activities considerably during the year under review.

#### **PRESS PUBLICITY :**

During the year under report the publicity organisation maintained regular contact with the Editors of the local papers as well as with representatives of outside newspapers and news agencies as usual. Press Notes, handouts, etc. were issued to the local press, local representatives of the Calcutta Press and some times direct to the Calcutta Press. All these materials were duly published.

Supplements on the achievements of the Tripura Administration under the Five Year Plans were published in the HINDUSTHAN STANDARD of Calcutta on the 28th March, 1960, in the HINDUSTHAN STANDARD of Delhi on the 30th March, 1960 and in the ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA (Bengali) of Calcutta on the 28th March, 1960. Display advertisements on the same theme were also issued to three Calcutta dailies, one local daily, and some weekly newspapers, and two monthly magazines.

#### **ROUND-UP :**

A short round-up of all matters concerning the Tripura Administration appearing in the press whether in the form of news items, letters or editorials was prepared every week and sent to the Chief Commissioner, Chief Secretary and Departmental Secretaries regularly.

**FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW :**

A fortnightly round-up of relevant topics dealt with in the local daily and weekly papers concerning the police personnel was prepared and sent to the Police Department regularly.

**PRESS CLIPPINGS :**

If any allegation against any Department or against any official of any Department appeared in the press the attention of the Secretary, or the Head of the Department concerned was drawn to it at once, if necessary by telephone, and invariably by sending the relevant press clippings. Contradictions of those allegations, if and when received from proper authorities, were sent to the press for publication. 1036 Press clippings were sent to the different Departments during the year under review.

**PHOTOGRAPHY :**

Movie and Still photos were regularly taken of the important activities of various Departments. Some of the photos were sent to the Press in Calcutta and also to the local press for publication ; some were enlarged and used in Exhibitions and some were sent to the respective Departments.

**MIKES :**

Mikes were supplied to various Departments or Offices as and when they asked for them. Mike announcements of urgent and important Government notifications, orders etc. emanating from various Departments, were also made as and when occasions arose.

**ADVERTISEMENTS :**

Advertisements emanating from various Departments or Offices were sent to the Press in Agartala, Calcutta, Gauhati and New Delhi by this Office and the Advertisement "bills" were also handled by this Office.

**CINEMA SLIDES :**

During the year under report 283 Cinema Slides were made on

various development activities of the Tripura Administration for display in all the Cinema houses in this Territory as against 67 slides made and distributed last year. Besides, 135 slides were received from the Govt. of India and distributed to all the Cinema houses in this Territory.

#### **Second Five Year Plan**

Under the scheme of "Installation of Community Sets", 50 sets were installed in forest village areas, tribal areas, refugee rehabilitation centres and labour welfare centres in this Territory. During the year under report batteries were distributed and proper maintenance of the Radio sets were arranged for.

Two pamphlets on Co-operative and one pamphlet on Panchayet were published under the scheme of "Production of Literature" under the Second Five Year Plan. Besides, two brochures entitled "Tripura on the March"—one in English and the other in Bengali—were published on the occasion of the Republic Day Celebrations. As in the previous year two Calendars (one in English and the other in Bengali) depicting Tribal life were published during the year under report.

Under the scheme "Information Centre" one Information Centre was started at Agartala in 1956-57. During the year under report 11 more Information Centres were opened in Sub-Divisional Headquarters and important business centres of the Territory under a non-plan scheme. Besides, all the local papers and posters, folders, pamphlets and other literature received from the Central Government were regularly supplied to the Information Centres attached to the Block Offices in different Sub-Divisions.

Under the Scheme of "Hoarding and Enamel Boards" under the Second Five Year Plan 75 Hoardings were constructed and erected as against 15 Hoardings erected last year. Besides, 47 more hoardings were constructed and fixed at prominent places within the Territory under a non-Plan scheme. In addition to this, seven hoardings were constructed and fixed at some important junctions in Calcutta and Delhi, and 50 roof boards were prepared and fixed on tram cars in Calcutta.

209 artistes and 27 Dramatic Clubs and Cultural Associations from all parts of Tripura have been registered with the Song & Drama Unit of the Publicity Office, opened under the Scheme "Song & Drama" of the Second Five Year Plan. 16 Dramas on the Five Year Plan were staged in different parts of Tripura under the auspices of this unit during the year under report. Besides, 132 cultural functions and variety shows, 16 Kabigans, 1 Ramlila and 2 Jatra performances on themes on the Second Five Year Plan were held in different parts of the Territory. Under a non-Plan scheme to give encouragement to the people who take interest in music, 9 Lokaranjan Sakhas were formed in the different Sub-Divisions of the Territory. Some Musical instruments were supplied to these units during the year under report.

During the year under report 127 Documentary films were received from the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India. These were shown by the Field Publicity Units to the people all over the Territory-especially when they gathered in fairs, exhibitions or at market places. In all 600 cinema shows were held during the year under review as against 452 shows held during the previous year. The Field Publicity Units also arranged lectures on Plan subjects, Co-operatives and Panchayets in rural and tribal areas throughout the Territory.

During the year under report the Plan Week Exhibition was held at Agartala and was opened by Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission. Besides, six more exhibitions were organised by the Publicity Department. These were held at Dharma-nagar, Salema (Kamalpur), Khowai, Melaghar (Sonamura), Sabroom and Chellagang (Amarpur).

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**LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.**

**Agartala Municipality.**

The management of the Agartala Municipality continued to be under the Administrator during the year under report. The Administrator was appointed in April, 1955 on supersession of the Municipal Board under Section 292 of the Tripura Municipal Act. Since then the management of the Municipality has been under the Administrator assisted by an Executive Officer. The District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura, is the Administrator of the Municipality.

As the existing Municipal Law is out-dated and inadequate there is little scope for enhancing the sources of income of the Municipality to meet the present-day needs. Under the existing Act it cannot levy and realise any tax for water supply, street lighting service etc. There is no provision in the present Act for realising tax on holdings, trade, professions, callings etc., and it has always to depend on loans and grants from the Government. To meet the deficit of the Budget of 1959—60, a sum of Rs. 2,36,000/- was proposed to be given as grant to the Municipality out of which a sum of Rs. 1,70,000/- was received as annual recurring and additional grant during the year.

For want of adequate funds the Municipality cannot extend civic amenities for the townspeople, though all possible means have been explored to augment the income. The present Municipal Act is expected to be repealed soon. On the promulgation of a new Act on the lines of the Bengal Municipal Act, the Agartala Municipality is expected to become self-supporting.

For the preservation of the health and sanitation of the town the normal programme of the municipality such as the disposal of night-soil and town refuse, maintenance and clearance of drains, sweeping of town roads and markets, street watering, mass inoculation and vaccination, killing and disposal of stray dogs was carried out regularly. No epidemic broke out during the period under report. The general health of the town on the whole was also good during the year.

**Second Five Year Plan.**

For the improvement of the Agartala Town with betterment of sanitary conditions as well as extension of necessary amenities to the townspeople, six Schemes namely (1) Drainage, (2) Water Supply, (3) Improvement of Roads, (4) Park & Garden, (5) Town Hall and (6) Market were taken up by the Municipality with a total plan provision of Rs. 32.80 lakhs for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan.

Plans and detailed estimates of the Drainage Scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs have been prepared and the first phase of the estimate amounting to Rs. 22,77,300/- has been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction.

The Water works scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 52 lakhs. The provision for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 9.65 lakhs. Out of this amount, 50% was to be given as grant and 50% as loan. An expenditure of Rs. 1,95,585/- was incurred upto March, 1960.

Under the Road Scheme the metalling of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles of roads with construction of 11 culverts was completed during the year. The expenditure incurred for execution of this scheme during the year was Rs. 2.001 lakhs.

Under instructions from the Government of India the scheme for parks and gardens has been kept in abeyance during the Second Five Year Plan. It will be implemented in the Third Plan period. A provision of Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been made under this scheme for setting up a modern Park with Garden and improvement of the existing Round Parks and construction of 7 new Round Parks at important road crossings.

In order to satisfy the long-felt demand of the townspeople, the scheme for the construction of a Town Hall with a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was taken up during the year under report. The amount has been received as grant. The first phase of the work namely, the construction of the Community Hall with sanitary arrangements and two store rooms, was completed during the year. Under the Second phase construction work of the Reading Room, the Periodical Section and the Office room



will be taken up in 1960-61. This Scheme also has been proposed to be continued in the Third Plan period with a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

The Market Scheme includes remodelling and reconstruction of of the Battala Bazar and the construction of two new markets—one at Dhaleswar and the other at Durga Choumohani. Preliminaries such as selection of sites, preparation of plans and estimates, acquisition of land etc. have been completed. The construction work will shortly be taken up.

#### NON-PLAN DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

In addition to the above schemes some non-Plan development works aimed at extending municipal amenities were also undertaken during the year.

In the last week of March, 1960, an amount of Rs. 43,000/- was received by the Municipality for the construction of a Bus-stand. The site has been selected at the Motor Stand Road. Plans and estimates are being prepared by the Principal Engineer, Tripura. It is hoped that this work will be completed within the current year.

For black-topping and improvement of the important town roads, a sum of Rs. 12,02,100/- was received in February, 1960, as grant from the Government. This work has been entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Rehabilitation Department. An expenditure of Rs. 12,520/- was incurred upto March, 1960. The remaining work is expected to be completed during 1960-61.

#### SLUM CLEARANCE.

To provide better and rent-free housing accommodation to the Harijans in the employ of the Agartala Municipality two projects—one at Ramnagar and the other at Indranagar—have been taken up by the Municipality under the Slum Clearance Scheme involving an estimated cost of Rs. 2,08,000/-. The construction work at Ramnagar has already been started. Preliminaries for the Indranagar colony have also been completed.

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**Tripura Territorial Council**

Tripura Territorial Council which came into being on the 15th August, 1957, has started the following departments to carry out its functions :—

- (1) General Administration Department (Council Secretariat) ;
- (2) Education Department ;
- (3) Medical and Public Health Department ;
- (4) Engineering Department ; and
- (5) Animal Husbandry Department.

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

During the year under review the Council held 9 sessions to discuss various matters relating to different departments of the Council.

Four Standing Committees, one for each of the Engineering Department, Health Services Department, Education Department and General Administration including Animal Husbandry Department were elected by the Council for the year.

These standing Committees are responsible for the general sanction of all schemes and expenditure incurred by the Council.

The following statement gives an account of the Council Fund Budget—its income and expenditure during the year under review—and the budget for the current financial year :—

**EXPENDITURE DURING 1959-60.**

Name of the Deptt.	Provision made in the budget.	Expenditure incurred.
1. General Administration	Rs. 5,75,700/-	Rs. 5,58,123/-
2. Education	Rs. 71,31,500/-	Rs. 67,98,964/-
3. Medical & Public Health	Rs. 23,61,600/-	Rs. 22,39,323/-
4. Engineering	Rs. 46,39,000/-	Rs. 46,53,960/-
5. Animal Husbandry	Rs. 4,27,000/-	Rs. 4,14,696/-

**INCOME OF THE COUNCIL DURING 1959-60.**

1. Education	Rs. 61,608/-
2. Medical	Rs. 6,489/-
3. Market	Rs. 12,854/-
4. Pounds	Rs. 1,107/-
5. Ferries	Rs. 5,769/-
6. Tanks	Rs. 763/-
7. Miscellaneous	Rs. 72,724/-
8. Engineering	Rs. 5,976/-
9. Taxes on Motor Vehicles	Rs. 92,000/-
10. Entertainment Tax	Rs. 1,35,000/-
11. Land Revenue	Rs. 69,300/-
12. Government Grant	Rs. 1,20,87,000/-

**BUDGET OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR  
1960-61.**

1. General Administration	Rs. 4,95,000/-
2. Education	Rs. 81,34,800/-
3. Medical & Public Health	Rs. 26,85,100/-
4. Engineering	Rs. 71,00,000/-
5. Animal Husbandry	Rs. 8,96,100/-

**Revenue & Public Relations**

The Revenue & Public Relations Office of the Tripura Territorial Council took over actual management of all the properties like markets, ferries, pounds and tanks from the Sub-Divisional Officers in the early part of the year under report. Since transfer of these properties to the Council and upto the time when their actual management was taken over by this Office, the income from them was realised by the Sub-Divisional Officers on behalf of the Council according to an arrangement made with the Administration.

The following bye-laws as passed by the Council came into force after receiving the approval of the Government of India with effect from January-February 1960 :—

(1) The Tripura Territorial Council (Establishment, Maintenance and Management of Markets) Bye-Laws, 1959 ;

(2) The Tripura Territorial Council (Private Bazar and Melas) Bye-Laws, 1959 ; and

(3) The Tripura Territorial Council (Management of Ferries) Bye-Laws, 1959.

Upto March 31, 1960, auction of 25 Markets (out of 35) and 13 Ferries (out of 30) for 1960-61 was conducted and finalised. The total bid money in respect of these mahals exceeded the bid money for 1959-60 in respect of all the mahals by Rs. 20,183·00 and Rs. 433·00 in the case of markets and ferries respectively as can be seen from the following figures :—

#### ANNUAL JAMA (DEMAND).

	1959-60	1960-61	(In respect of those
Markets	Rs. 27,864·00	Rs. 48,047·00	mahals, only whose
Ferries	Rs. 8,978·00	Rs. 9,441·00	auction was closed
			by March 31, 1960).

Actual realisation against the demand for 1960-61 in respect of these mahals (Ferries & Markets) which had been leased by March 31, 1960, amounted to Rs. 13,660·00 as against the total realisation during the whole year (1959-60) amounting to Rs. 18,622·60,

Income from the Pounds and ponds during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 1,107·12 and Rs. 762·00 respectively.

#### RELIEF :

Besides management of properties, this Office is responsible for supervision of relief given by the Council in emergencies caused by flood, fire etc. During the year under review 208 fire-affected families throughout the Territory were given gratuitous relief in cash or/and

in kind involving the total expenditure of Rs. 3,319·00. Besides, clothes worth Rs. 750·25 N.P. were given to another 36 families affected by flood.

#### FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS :

With a view to giving encouragement to the cultivators and artisans engaged in various cottage-industries throughout Tripura, the Council has decided to organise annual fairs and exhibitions in each Sub-Division for which it has been making budgetary provisions since 1958-59. Fairs and exhibitions were accordingly organised in all Sub-Divisions including Sadar.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS :

During the year under review this Office brought out two illustrated brochures—one in English and the other in Bengali—on the Republic Day, 1960, publicising the various activities, developmental and otherwise, undertaken by the Council since its inception.

#### Animal Husbandry.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Tripura Territorial Council continued to be responsible for rendering Veterinary Services and development of Animal Husbandry in the Territory during the year 1959-60.

Shri K. Vanchinathan, Animal Husbandry Officer, Tripura Territorial Council, continued to be in charge of this Department under the overall control of the Chief Executive Officer, Tripura Territorial Council, Agartala.

The Animal Husbandry Officer was assisted in his work by one Officer in charge of the Key Village Scheme, and a Veterinary Inspector. A Dairy Development Officer was appointed during the year under review and he was responsible for work in connection with the implementation of the Agartala Milk Supply Scheme and other Dairy Development activities. There were 12 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in position in charge of the various institutions.

**VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT :—**

There are 10 Veterinary Dispensaries and these are located at Dharmanagar, Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Khowai, Jirania, Agartala, Melaghar (Sonamura), Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom. Besides the above, there is one Mobile Veterinary Unit which operates from Agartala.

A brief resume of the work done by these institutions during the year under review is given below :—

No. of cases treated—	47,603 heads.
No. of castration done—	6,373 „
No. of vaccination/Inoculation of cattle and other Livestock performed—	66,316 „
No. of vaccination/Inoculation performed of the Poultry Birds—	29,921 „

Animal Husbandry scheme—6 Breeding Bulls distributed under the scheme continued to render service. 717 services were performed by these Bulls and 666 Calves were born.

Three students are undergoing training in B. V. Sc. Course at the Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta.

Three cattle shows were held at Agartala, Udaipur and Kailasahar during November, 1959 in connection with the Gosamvardhana Week, expenditure of which was shared on a 50 : 50 basis between the Tripura Territorial Council and the Central Council of Gosamvardhana.

Cattle shows were also held at Khowai, Dharmanagar and Belonia during the year under review. The Animal Husbandry Department also participated in various exhibitions organised by other Departments.

The Rehabilitation Department of the Tripura Administration transferred the responsibility of implementation of the Poultry Farm Scheme to this Department and accordingly a Poultry Farm was set up at Gandhigram during the year under review.

## SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Under the State Scheme of the second Plan the following schemes were continued during the year under review :—

(1) Poultry Development Scheme—a Poultry Farm with a capacity of 200 layers was opened at Gandhigram. 124 layers were procured with considerable difficulty from Haringhata, Midnapore and Lucknow. 834 eggs were produced and 242 were hatched.

A departmental candidate was sent for training in the advanced Poultry Husbandry Course at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, at Izatnagar with a view to filling-up the post of Poultry Development Officer. All the other posts under the Poultry Scheme were filled up.

The three Key Village Blocks at Agartala, Udaipur and Kailasahar continued to function for upgrading deshi cattle with Tharparkar seed material and adequate attention was paid to proper feeding, breeding, management and disease control in these Blocks.

Two additional Key Village Blocks were opened at Belonia and Dharmanagar during the year under review. A brief resume of work done under this scheme is given below :—

(a) No. of Insemination—	4,646
(b) No. of Semen collection—	331
(c) No. of calves born—	2,198
(d) No. of calves subsidised—	68
(e) No. of castration—	1,916
(f) No. of animals vaccinated against common contagious diseases within the Key Village Blocks—	27,103

Calf Rallies were held in different Units in Key Village Blocks during this year. Cash Prizes and certificates were awarded to the deserving persons in order of merit.

About 1,00,000 napier cuttings were distributed to the cattle owners for cultivation of fodder. 96 selected cattle were given concentrates on a subsidy basis with a view to encouraging farmers towards better feeding of the Livestock. 6 silopits were opened at Udaipur Key Village Block with the purpose of demonstrating and encouraging farmers to take to conservation of fodder. A beginning with the pasture demonstration plot was made in Udaipur.

The Veterinary Dispensary at Amarpur and the 4 Stockman centres at Sadar Sub-Division continued to operate satisfactorily during the year under review rendering Veterinary Services in the areas. The particulars of the work done by these institutions are given below :—

(1) First aid given to—	2,603 heads of livestock.
(2) No. of animals inoculated—	10,503
(3) No. of Birds	6,519
(4) No. of castration done—	717

Five students were sent for B. V. Sc. Course. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was sent to undergo training in M. V. Sc. degree course in the Post-Graduate College of Animal Sciences, I. V. R. I., Izatnagar. Another Departmental candidate was sent for training in Poultry Husbandry who has since completed his course and returned to Headquarters.

A small pig breeding Unit with 2 boars and 9 sows of the Middle white breed was opened at Gandhigram during the year under review.

With a view to supplying 50 mds. of pasturised milk to the urban population of Agartala, a Milk Supply scheme was undertaken under the Second Five Year Plan. Expansion of the Dairy Factory Building, supply of electricity and water to the Dairy Factory, and procurement of some machinery and equipment were undertaken during the year under review.

Below are given the details of the Veterinary aid work under the Tribal Welfare Scheme :—

First aid given to livestock	...	No. 1,173
No. of Animals inoculated and vaccinated.	...	15,612 Heads.
No. of Birds „ „	...	4,035
No. of castration done	...	967
No. of sows distributed	...	9 only.
No. of pedigree birds distributed	...	262

#### EDUCATION.

During the year under report all the educational institutions transferred to the Territorial Council continued to function satisfactorily. Besides this, 28 privately managed aided Primary Schools were taken over and 17 new schools were started. 35 Primary Schools were converted into Junior Basic ones while craft was introduced in as many as 40 Primary Schools as well as in one M. E. School.



Four Zonal Inspectors of Schools were functioning at the beginning of the year. With a view to ensuring proper administrative control and for more efficient and expeditious work relating to schools in the Sub-divisions of Udaipur, Belonia, Sabroom and Amarpur, the necessity of opening another Inspectorate dividing the Udaipur Zone into two, was keenly felt and another Inspectorate for Belonia and Sabroom Sub-divisions with its headquarters at Belonia was started. There were 9 Assistant Inspectors (including one Assistant Inspectress) and 18 Sub-Inspectors posted at different places of the Territory to assist the Zonal Inspectors.

The annual programme under all the schemes of the Second Plan for the year under report was fully implemented except the scheme for improving the pay scales of Secondary School teachers for want of sanction of the Government of India and the scheme for construction of a school building for Khowai Boys' High School at a new site as the undisputed possession of the land has not been obtained. Besides starting of new schools and taking over of privately managed aided schools, reconstruction grant to the extent of Rs. 1,80,900/- was made to different Primary and Junior Basic Schools for renovation of their existing school buildings which were in a dilapidated condition.

Construction of 17 teachers' quarters, 2 Boarding houses, 7 Senior Basic School buildings and one craft-shed was undertaken during the year under review.

During the year under report 6 teachers were sent for B. T. training at the Training College under the Calcutta University, while 5 were sent for B. Ed. Course (3 at Viswabharati and 2 at Delhi) 2 teachers were sent for Girls' Guide training at St. John Diocesan School, Calcutta, 4 were sent to Bilashpur for undergoing training of craft trained teachers and 1 to Kalyani for training in hand-made paper industry, 2 teachers were receiving training at Viswabharati while 3 teachers were undergoing training in Physical Education at Banipur in West Bengal. Besides, 19 teachers underwent Post-Graduate training in Basic education and as many as 117 teachers received training in junior course of Basic Education in the local Basic Training College. 51 teachers received training in craft, and thirteen teachers underwent Hindi training.

For imparting training to untrained teachers of Primary and Junior Basic Schools, a short orientation training course was conducted in 17 centres at different places in this Territory. 1,200 teachers received this short course training.

A 10-day Seminar of subject Teachers was organised under the auspices of the Directorate of Extension Programmes, Ministry of Education, Government of India, to help the class room teachers of Secondary schools to develop initiative and responsibility and to enable them to use improved methods of teaching and to give special attention to class room problems. 40 Secondary school teachers participated in the Seminar and of them 20 came from the Territory of Manipur and the remaining 20 from both Government and non-Government Schools in Tripura.

Under the auspices of the Directorate of Extension Programme, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, another Seminar of Head Masters of Secondary Schools and Educational Officers was held at Agartala for 7 working days. The total number of participants in the Seminar was 31, of which 2 were the Inspecting officers of Tripura while 13 Head Masters were from the Territory of Manipur. The report of the Seminar has been published.

During the year under review 200 students were granted stipends on merit-cum-poverty basis, and the number of students who received book grant was 922.

#### **Engineering Department.**

During the year under review the work load of the Engineering Department increased considerably but there was no comparable increase in the staff strength. Shri R. C. Banerjee who holds the post of the Principal Officer (Engineering) was assisted by three Assistant Engineers. Shortage of qualified Technical personnel and field staff stood in the way of the desired progress in the work of the Department.

The total final grant for major works etc. for the year was Rs. 46.39 lakhs as against Rs. 20.64 lakhs of the previous year and the actual

# STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Sl. No.	Budget Head.	1958-59		1959-60		(+) Savings (-) Excess
		Final Grant.	Outlay.	Final Grant.	Outlay.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	MAJOR WORKS COMMUNICATION :	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(a) Plan	2,34,900	1,91,621	9,26,000	9,11,395	(+) 14,605
	(b) Non-Plan.	—	—	18,000	2,838	(+) 15,162
2.	MAJOR WORKS-BUILDINGS.					
	(a) Plan.	1,30,000	55,886	6,75,000	5,01,293	(+) 1,73,707
	(b) Non-Plan.	70,000	16,016	1,22,000	69,171	(+) 52,829
3.	MINOR WORKS-COMMUNICATION.					
	(a) Plan.	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Plan.	2,22,500	1,41,165	2,50,000	3,10,131	(-) 60,131
4.	MINOR WORKS-BUILDINGS					
	(a) Plan.	—	—	3,84,000	2,63,547	(+) 1,20,453
	(b) Non-Plan.	4,00,000	1,73,088	6,80,000	7,72,205	(-) 92,205
5.	MAINTENANCE,					
	(a) Roads.	3,10,000	2,91,974	6,50,000	9,79,404	(-) 3,29,404
	(b) Buildings.	2,25,000	1,20,496	3,00,000	2,61,269	(+) 38,731
6.	MAINTENANCE OF EMBANKMENT.					
	Tank etc.	—	—	50,000	10,656	(+) 39,344
7.	Stock.	2,30,000	2,17,362	2,50,000	9,516	(+) 2,40,484
8.	Tools & Plants.	1,00,000	82,890	65,000	37,935	(+) 27,065
9.	R. C. of T. & P.	1,000	923	15,000	6,976	(+) 8,024
10.	Establishment.	1,41,100	92,315	2,54,000	2,12,844	(+) 41,156
		20,64,500	13,83,736	46,39,000	43,49,180	(+) 2,89,820

expenditure was Rs. 43.49 lakhs, as the following statement will show :

Metalling of the Agartala—Simna Road was completed during the year under review. Construction work of Belonia-Rajnagar Road and Sabroom-Chotokhilbazar Road, was also completed. Besides these, one more Major District Road and five Village Roads were taken up during the year under review and works of all these Roads are in progress.

Construction of Major Buildings carried over from the previous year continued satisfactorily and new works undertaken during 1959-60 are in progress.

Under Minor Works (buildings) a few works both Plan & Non-Plan carried from previous year were completed and new construction was undertaken during the year under review. Most of these works have been completed. During 1959-60, the tempo of progress in respect of building construction work was rather low. The main reasons for these set-backs are shortage of materials, non-availability of sites in time, and delay in acquisition of land and shortage of experienced technical hands.

Under the head Minor Works, Communication improvement works of a few roads of Sub-Divisions and village roads construction and improvement of S. P. T. bridges and culverts were undertaken.

Nearly seven hundred miles of roads were repaired during the year under review.

Annual repairs to buildings belonging to the Council were done.

The following statement shows the progress of the work under the R. W. S. Scheme and the Tribal Welfare Scheme during the year under review :—

#### TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEME

Budget	Expenditure	Target	Achievements
46,000/-	45,450/-	19 R.C. Wells.	1. R.C. Wells—19 completed. -Do- —10 in progress. 2. Masonry Wells.—1.

**R. W. S. SCHEME**

Budget	Expenditure	Target	Achievements.
6,43,600/-	6,27,945/-	1. Tubewells— 246 nos.	1. Tubewells 185 nos. completed. Remaining works are in progress.
		2. R.C.Wells— 113 nos.	2. R. C. Wells 85 nos. completed, remaining works are in progress.
		3. Repair of Tubewells (Resinking)— 125 nos.	

Besides the above works 21 nos. of construction works of buildings under the Five Year Plan Schemes and included in the budget of the Education Department, T. T. C., were completed during the year under review. Expenditure on this account being Rs. 1,42,040/- as against a grant of Rs. 1,80,157/-.

It may be mentioned here that due to the dearth of building materials like steel, cement, G. C. I. Sheets, stone and good quality timber and an acute shortage of technical personnel the development work could not be executed as speedily as was desired.

**Medical & Public Health Department**

The Principal Officer, Health Services, is at the Head of the Medical & Public Health Department of the Council. Medical Services are being rendered throughout the Territory through different agencies such as Sub-Divisional Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Static Dispensaries, Mobile dispensaries and itinerant teams.

There are 5 Sub-Divisional Hospitals in the Sub-Divisional Headquarters at Kailasahar, Khowai, Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Belonia each having a strength of 20 beds, out of which the 20 beds Hospital at Belonia was opened during the year under review.

At present there are 6 Primary Health Centres at Jirania, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Teliamura, Fatikroy and Panisagar of which 5 have got six indoor beds each and the Jirania Primary Health Centre has got 10 indoor beds bringing the total bed strength of the Primary Health Centres to 40.

Every Primary Health Centre has got 3 Sub-Centres for maternity and Child Welfare Services. Each Sub-Centre has one qualified Dhai or Asst. Nurse-cum-Midwife who gives domiciliary assistance in ante-natal, natal and post-natal cases. The second Medical Officer attached to each Primary Health Centre supervises all such centres once a week. Arrangement for out-door treatment also exists in each Primary Health Centre. One Sanitary Inspector has been attached to each Primary Health Centre to look after environmental sanitation and to take preventive measures and also to supervise the work of the Sanitary Assistants posted within the jurisdiction of respective Primary Health Centres.

There exist 63 stationary dispensaries located in different rural areas of the Territory. The number of dispensaries has been increased to 89 as a result of transfer of 23 Rehabilitation dispensaries and opening of 3 new dispensaries during the period under review. Altogether 39 Rehabilitation dispensaries have so far been transferred. Each dispensary has one Medical Officer, one Compounder and one Class IV servant. Some of these dispensaries have been provided with one Dhai/Midwife.

Besides, there are five Homeopathic dispensaries situated at Agartala, Model Village, Arundhutinagar (Sadar), Kakraban (Udaipur) and Jolaibari (Belonia).

There is a State Homeopath who is in charge of the Homeopathic Dispensary at Agartala. He assists the Principal Officer, Health Services, in the administration of the Homeopathic dispensaries of this Territory.

There is one Ayurvedic Dispensary at Agartala under one Kaviraj. The manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines has been started on an experimental basis during the year under review.

To render medical relief to the people of remote areas four mobile medical dispensaries are functioning in different localities and rendering both curative and preventive services.

Two itinerant teams are at present engaged in tribal areas of the hilly region of this Territory—one in southern Zone and the other in Northern Zone. The main functions of these teams are to survey

prevalence of diseases among tribal people and to give possible treatment to the patients and also to make the tribal people conscious of health and sanitation measures.

These two teams have visited 247 villages and surveyed 5,366 houses and attended to 32,415 people during the year under review.

Two Mobile Eye Units—one in the Northern Zone and the other in the Southern Zone—functioned during the year under review. The total number of patients who attended the units during the year under report is 7747.

One X-Ray Plant at Dharmanagar is functioning. During the year under review another X-Ray apparatus has been purchased to start a fresh unit at Udaipur.

One Leprosy Unit has been organised and placed under the charge of a trained Civil Assistant Surgeon Gr. I. The main function of this Unit is to survey the entire Territory to assess the number of lepers and to render medical assistance to the victims of the disease. The total number of people tested during the period under report is 16155 out of which the total number of lepers detected is 157.

#### NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME.

National Malaria Eradication Programme Unit allotted to Tripura, is one of the twentyfive problem and difficult area units, where Spraying will be continued without surveillance till 1964-65 to avoid risk of infiltration of malaria from adjoining countries where there is either no eradication programme operating yet or the programme has been started recently. During the period under review intensive spraying operation of insecticides in every human habitation and cattle-shed has been continued to afford protection to the entire population to achieve interruption of transmission of malaria.

#### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

##### (i) SPLEEN INDEX IN CHILDREN.....

No. examined.	No. found positive	Rate percent.
4032	58	1.4

## (ii) PARASITE INDEX IN CHILDREN

4032	4	0.09
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## (iii) INFANT PARASITE INDEX

1040	Nil	0.0
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During the year under review 47,661 people were Tuberculin tested and 17,605 B. C. G. Vaccinated.

The Medical Section of the R/R Department was transferred to the Council on 1. 9. 59. In all 39 units were transferred out of which 23 are in existence and are functioning at present. The remaining 16 units are yet to be opened. The Central Medical Store of the R/R Department was also transferred on the same date.

All the Development Schemes transferred to the Council by the Tripura Administration are being implemented.

Two tribal dispensaries—one at Chaumanu and the other at Kalashi—were transferred to the Council during the year under review. The unit at Chaumanu has already started functioning. The other unit at Kalashi will be started soon.

Total Budget provision against "Medical" for the year 1959-60 was—

Rs. 22,88,100/-

Total expenditure against the provision is—

Rs. 21,22,968/-

Total No. of patients treated during the year 1959-60 is as follows :—

(a) Out-door patient—

9,89,573

(b) Indoor patient—

38,773

## PUBLIC HEALTH

The Principal Officer, Health Services, is the Administrative Head of this branch also. The post of the Health Officer could not be filled up due to dearth of qualified persons. The post of one Regional



Health Officer was filled up during the year under review. 37 Sanitary assistants were appointed during the year after local training and each of them has been posted in a Tehasil to look after Sanitation work.

Out of 18 Sanitary Inspectors, 10 are functioning as Food Inspectors in addition to their normal work as Sanitary Inspectors in different Sub-Divisional Headquarters. 113 food samples were collected during the period under review out of which 45 samples were certified as adulterated by the Public Analyst, West Bengal, and of the 12 cases instituted during the year six resulted in conviction. Fines realised in respect of food adulteration cases amounted to Rs. 210.00 NP. during the period under report.

**BRIEF NARRATIVE OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES AND INOCULATION  
AND VACCINATION WORK.**

(a) Total No. of attacks from Cholera during 1959—	15
(b) Total No. of death from Cholera during 1959—	6
(c) Total No. of attacks from small-pox during 1959—	Nil.
(d) Total No. of death from small-pox during 1959—	Nil.
(e) Total No. of A/O inoculation during 1959—	54333
(f) Total No. of vaccination against small pox during 1959—	892775

**SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.**

The school health work continued as on the previous year. 6,229 students were examined of which 1,923 were found defective.

#### **RURAL SANITATION.**

500 Dug-well type of Sanitary Latrines (squatting slabs) with water seals were constructed during the year under report for distribution among the people of rural areas of the Territory for safe disposal of night soil in the villages. This is in accordance with one of the schemes under the five Year Plan.

#### **RURAL WATER SUPPLY**

In order to remove the scarcity of drinking water and also to ensure supply of safe drinking water in different places of this Territory, effort has been made to sink tubewells and construct masonry wells in different rural areas under the Second Five Year Plan as a development scheme. Rural water supply under Tribal Welfare Scheme has also been transferred to this Council and the execution of work under rural water supply scheme including general and tribal welfare is being continued simultaneously.

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